THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

SEPTEMBER, 1808.

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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

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Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
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London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Aurora
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier--Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Pilot—Statesman
25 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Bristol 5
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Berwick—Bury
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli. 2.-Chester 2
Chelms Cambria.
Cornw.-Coventry
Cumberland 2
Doncaster--Derb.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc. 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 2
Ireland 35
Ipsw. 1, Kentish 4
Lancast.--Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverp 6.-Maidst.
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton 2
Norf.—Norwi. 1
Notts. Nor. Wales
Oxford 2. Portf.
Preston—Plymo.
Reading—Salisb.
Scotland 19
Salop--Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.--Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Worc. 2.-York 2.
Jersey 2, Guern. 2.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1808.

Meteorological Diary for August, 1808. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h. G. heat.	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	65 75	29- 2	mostly cloudy, some rain and thunder
2	67 75	29- 8	mostly cloudy
3	66 75	29-14	cloudy at times
4	65 74	29-12	ditto
5	65 77	29-12	ditto
6	63 74	29- 5	mostly cloudy, some rain
7	67 76	29- 7	mostly cloudy, some heavy rain
8	67 72	29- 7	cloudy, much heavy rain, some thunder
9	64 73	29- 4	cloudy at times, some light rain
10	63 70	29- 8	mostly clear
11	65 72	29- 6	ditto
12	62 75	29- 7	ditto
13	64 72	29- 4	steady drizzling rain most of the day
14	67 70	29- 4	mostly cloudy, some rain
15	60 70	29- 6	mostly clear
16	62 71	29- 9	cloudy
17	64 71	29-10	cloudy at times
18	63 71	29-13	mostly cloudy
19	65 73	29-13	ditto
20	63 73	29-15	mostly clear
21	67 76	29-14	clear
22	62 72	29-14	cloudy
23	59 69	29-15	cloudy at times
24	61 67	29-15	mostly cloudy
25	56 68	29-14	cloudy at times
26	62 71	29- 8	cloudy at times, evening rain
27	57 65	29- 4	cloudy at times
28	55 66	29- 6	cloudy at times, some light rain
29	57 67	29-10	clear in general, windy
30	63 68	29- 4	cloudy, rain, high wind
31	62 65	29- 2	mostly cloudy, frequent rain, high wind

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 3 65-31; those of the corresponding month in the year 1807, were 63 17-31; in 1806, 62 7-31; in 1805, 63 1-3d; and in 1804, 60 1-3d.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 3 inches 6-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1807, 2 inches 55-100ths; in 1806, 4 inches 27-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 25-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 26-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 81-100ths.

St. James's-square, Bristol, 9th mo. 7th, 1808.

Meteorological Table for September 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1808.
Aug.	°	°	°		
27	58	66	56	29, 65	cloudy
28	56	68	55	,75	fair
29	56	69	55	,88	fair
30	66	72	61	,72	cloudy
31	60	68	57	,60	cloudy
*Se.*1	59	68	56	,67	showery
2	56	64	54	,82	showery
3	55	67	56	,85	cloudy
4	56	64	54	,86	fair
5	55	64	55	,78	rain
6	56	64	56	,75	showery
7	55	66	60	,78	showery
8	59	65	52	,52	fair
9	58	63	57	,31	stormy
10	58	65	56	,32	stormy
11	59	64	55	,48	stormy

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1808.
Sept.	°	°	°		
12	56	60	54	29, 68	rain
13	55	65	57	,70	stormy
14	56	66	60	,82	fair
15	61	68	57	30, 11	fair
16	57	64	54	,29	fair
17	54	64	57	,21	fair
18	55	64	58	29, 96	rain
19	60	66	57	,97	fair
20	58	66	54	30, 26	fair
21	51	66	53	,30	fair
22	51	67	57	,01	fair
23	53	54	49	29, 68	rain
24	46	54	50	,95	fair
25	50	58	54	30, 08	cloudy
26	49	63	57	29, 99	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

For SEPTEMBER, 1808.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

FOR some time past, among other pursuits, during my leisure hours, I have tried a variety of experiments respecting the various and least expensive articles from which Paper can be made; and, partly with a view to this, I have travelled through the greater part of Scotland, England, and Ireland. The result of my experiments and observations is, that by far the cheapest and most ready articles from which Paper can be made, are the refuse of Hemp and Flax; and the hempen particles of the Hop and Bean plant.

It is a fact that about the generality of mills for beating and dressing Hemp and Flax, a large proportion, in some inland places amounting to nearly one half what is carried thither, is either left there to rot under the name of refuse, or thrown away as of no use; because too rough and short for being spun, or converted into Cloth. Now, from the experiment I have tried, I have uniformly found that though too tough and short for being converted into Cloth, even of the coarsest kind, the refuse of Hemp and Flax, on being beat and shaken so as to separate the strawy from the tough stringy particles, which can be done in a few minutes by a mill driven by wind, water, steam, or even by an old blind horse, becomes thereby as soft and pliable, and as useful for making Paper, as the longest and what is reckoned the most valuable part of the plant, after it has been converted into cloth, and worn for years.

In its natural state, it is true, the refuse of Hemp and Flax is generally of a brown and somewhat dark colour. But what of that? By the application of a little oil of vitriol, and other cheap ingredients well known to every bleacher, such refuse, without being in the least injured for making paper, can in a few hours, if necessary, be made as white as the finest Cambric. By being beat when wet by a mill or otherwise, it also acquires a considerable degree of whiteness.

There are at a medium published in London every morning 16,000 newspapers; and, every evening, about 14,000; of those published every other day, there are about 10,000. The Sunday newspapers amount to about 25,000; and there are nearly 20,000 other weekly papers, making in all the enormous sum of 245,000 *per* week. At a medium, 20 newspapers are equal to one pound. Hence the whole amounts to about 5 tons *per* week, or 260 tons *per annum*. But though this is not perhaps the one half the Paper expended yearly in London on periodical publications, and what may be called fugacious literature; and not one fourth of what is otherwise consumed in printing-houses in the country at large; yet there are materials enough in the refuse of the Hemp and Flax raised in Britain and Ireland for all this, and much more.

Nor is this all; for the bine or straw of Hops contains an excellent Hemp for making cloth, canvass, ropes, cables, and a thousand other articles; also the very best materials for making all kinds of Paper. And it is a fact, that were even one half of the bine of the Hops raised in the Counties of Kent, Sussex, and Worcester, instead of being thrown away after the Hops are pulled or burnt, as is commonly done, steeped for five or six days in water, and beat in the same way as is done with Hemp and Flax (independent of what might be got from scarlet runners, nettles, the haum of potatoes, &c.), there would be found annually materials enough for three times the Paper used in the British dominions.

While

While we admire the rapid progress that is making in Painting, Sculpture, Engraving, Architecture, Coach-building, and the elegant arts in general, one cannot help being astonished at the slow progress that is making in discoveries of the useful kind, in various departments. Though it has not been attended to, nor, so far as I know, has ever been mentioned by any one, yet it is certain that, according to its size, every Bean plant contains from 20 to 35 filaments running up on the outside, under a thin membrane from the root to the very top, all round; the one at each of the four corners being thicker and stronger than the rest. It is also certain that, next to Chinese, a sea-grass, in other words the material with which hooks are sometimes fixed to the ends of fishing-lines, the filaments of the Bean plant are the strongest and most durable yet discovered. These, with a little beating, rubbing, and shaking, are easily separated from the strawy part, when the plant has been a few days steeped in water, or is damp, and in a state approaching to fermentation, or what is commonly called rotting.

From carefully observing the medium number of stalks, or bean plants, in a square foot, in a variety of fields, and multiplying these by 4840, the number of square feet in an acre, and then weighing the hemp or filaments of a certain number of stalks, I find that there are, at a medium, about 2 cwt. of hemp on these filaments in an acre, admirably calculated for being converted into canvas, cables, cordage, and a thousand other things where strength and durability are of importance; as well as, with a little preparation, into Paper of all kinds, even that of the most delicate texture. Now, as there are, at least, 200,000 acres of ticks, horse and other beans, in Great Britain and Ireland; and since, where there is not machinery for the purpose, the poor of each workhouse, and others, both young and old, males as well as females, might (hemp having risen lately from 60 to 100 pounds *per* ton) be advantageously employed, and gain something handsome for themselves, in peeling or otherwise separating the filaments from the strawy part of the Bean plant, after the beans are threshed out; I leave it to you, Mr. Urban, to judge of the importance of the idea here held out, not only to the landed proprietors and the poor, but to the community at large. And, as the insertion of the above in your useful Miscellany may be the means of preventing many, perhaps some thousand tons of valuable vegetable materials for making Paper, &c. from being thrown away as usual; your giving it a place, as you lately did the result of my experiments on the Pruning of the Vine, will much oblige him who has sent you *a specimen of Bean Hemp*; and who is, with respect and good wishes,

Yours, &c. JAMES HALL.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 24.

WHEN the happy exertions of Genius or Industry have succeeded in completing important discoveries, a considerable period must generally elapse before the real value of these discoveries can be duly appreciated. On their first promulgation, the truth is liable to be obscured, both by the misguided enthusiasm of their honest advocates, and also by the violent malevolence of interested opponents. The dispassionate and penetrating mind may indeed, at all times, discriminate between reality and misrepresentation; but to convince the multitude is no easy task. The generality of the world are far more influenced by ridicule than by reason. Scurrility and Invective carry greater weight than solid arguments; and vulgar jokes are more forcible than irrefutable facts. The most beneficial inventions are hence retarded in their progress, and the vilest impostures are not unfrequently received with the warmest encouragement.

These observations have been occasioned by the consideration of the rise and progress of a modern discovery, which has justly excited an unexampled interest. I allude to the the system of Inoculation for the Cow-Pox, which Dr. Jenner introduced into the world. The merits of this discovery have been discussed with an earnestness and solicitude proportionate to its confessed importance: and innumerable publications have appeared on the subject. The advocates of Vaccination have exulted in the prospect of exterminating the Small

Small Pox from the face of the earth; while its opponents have framed their tales of horror, replete with stories of novel diseases and unheard-of plagues. So much had been said, so much had been written, on both sides of the question, that the subject was involved in an almost impenetrable mist. At this time the Reports of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons opportunely appeared; and these, united with the second Remuneration of Dr. Jenner, might reasonably have been expected to settle the public opinion. Still, however, objections to the Vaccine Practice are raised; there are still some who doubt the propriety of adopting it.

When I consider the many evidences in favour of Vaccination, which the public documents of almost every nation afford, I am at a loss to conceive from what cause such doubts can have arisen; for I think, if an unprejudiced mind will fairly consider the question, it must be convinced that Vaccination has answered the promised end. As this is not a topick of barren speculation, but one with which the dearest interests of our nature are connected, I should like, Mr. Urban, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, occasionally to make public a few remarks upon it. I am connected with no party; I am influenced by no prejudice. I promise, in all the remarks with which I may trouble you, to abstain from all personality, and to consider the subject in a cool, dispassionate manner, desirous alone to detect imposture, and to establish truth. The principal points to be discussed are these:

I. Whether Vaccination is a preservative from the Small Pox?

II. Whether it excites any other diseases in the constitution, or entails any new maladies?

III. Whether, in the present improved state of Small Pox Inoculation, any substitute is necessary or expedient?

And it may not be amiss to add a word or two respecting the alledged *bestiality* of the matter employed in Vaccine Inoculation, and the supposed difficulty of ascertaining the characters of the genuine Vaccine vesicle. I do not pretend to have any thing new to say on these subjects; yet, if I can arrange old ideas in a succinct and luminous manner, my observations may not be unacceptable to your Readers.

"*Is Vaccination a Preservative from the Small Pox?*"

It would be impossible to answer this enquiry in a more forcible and satisfactory manner, than by making an extract from a recent publication on this subject, by the very ingenious Dr. Scully, of Totness in Devonshire.

"In the first place, of several thousand persons, who, after having passed regularly through the Cow-Pox, have been *purposely* inoculated for the Small-Pox, and exposed to its contagion, under every conceivable circumstance of aggravation, *not a single instance* has occurred of Vaccination having failed to afford a complete security against the Small-Pox, even after an interval of 40, 50, or 60 years.

"Secondly, the instances in which it is asserted that Vaccination did fail to afford the desired security, occurred not in the practice of able or experienced Inoculators, who have vaccinated the greatest numbers, nor within the knowledge of any physician or surgeon eminent for professional skill or general talent; but uniformly to those very persons, who opposed the practice before any failures could have existed, and when every known fact was favourable; who decried Vaccination among all their acquaintances; who never adopted it, and consequently have seen little of the practice; or to country practitioners, whose opportunities of observation are very precarious.

"Thirdly, Almost every one of those cases which have been published, of Small-Pox succeeding to perfect Vaccination, has been actually found to have been either misrepresented or misconceived. It has appeared that they were either *cases in which there never was genuine Cow-Pox at first, or cases in which there never was genuine Small-Pox at last.*

"And, on the whole, admitting for a moment that a few cases have actually been seen of Small-Pox after perfect Vaccination, it is to be observed, that they are not more numerous than those of Small-Pox occurring a *second* time in the same person, of which there are many distinct instances upon record, each of them far more completely authenticated than any one that has yet been produced by the enemies of Vaccination; and it appears that there have been already nearly as many persons vaccinated in this kingdom, as ever were inoculated for the Small-Pox."

These arguments might easily be amplified; but, of themselves, they are

are conclusive and irrefragable; yet it may not be amiss, in confirmation, to adduce an epitomized account of the opinions of the principal Medical bodies, both in this country and in the other nations of Europe, upon the subject. So much, however, for the present. By your permission, Mr. Urban, I shall trouble you with a series of Essays in continuation, for the succeeding numbers of your Magazine.

Yours, &c. COSMOPOLITOS.

VOYAGE TO BATAVIA.

(*Concluded from page* 599.)

OUR business again at Batavia being only to receive stores, which were soon procured, the gentlemen who had resided in that city returned to the ship. Their most sickly condition called for every medical exertion; yet comparative success hitherto had so puffed me up, that, could the same call be made at this hour, after a long and painful experience in East India complaints, I should hardly feel more self-confidence.

Lo! the froth of youthful vanity, how soon put down.—Three of that party died presently, and the two principals escaped but by an hair's breadth. The recovery of these was, questionless, not less owing to good stamina in themselves, than to my utmost efforts. Acknowledgment, however, warm in gratitude, ended but with the life of one; and the other, distinguished with the highest favour in the realm, would have served me materially; but, as he presides in the Chair of Science, instead of the Admiralty Board, I have of course missed of that assistance the shipmates of Lord Anson in the Centurion always found. Good wishes of this Right Honourable Gentleman often expressed are some gratification: and I hold it no trifling advantage to know *where* we may knock, and be sure to find in the master of the house an effectual friend.

The printed voyage speaks of a fatal flux on-board shortly after leaving Prince's Island. A parcel of turtle bought of the natives was the cause, aggravated in virulence by many days rainy chilling Westerly winds off Java Head. Every morning the ceremony of a knife drawn across the throat of the turtles which had died in the night, or were thought dying, consigned some to the ship's cook; and this food hastened through the bowels like quicksilver, leaving as little nourishment. All who had other than ship's provisions escaped the flux.

The damp and wet weather was brought by the foul Westerly wind; and our ship made miserable work in plying to windward. No medicine I could give had the least effect—a despondency gained ground; and the Captain seriously lamented, upon perusing my sick list, this probable finish; *the vessel will shortly be left without hands to navigate her* I could make no consoling reply.

The turtle got expended, and the bad weather wore out, both together. A blessed S. E. trade reached us: its dry clear sky and vivifying breeze gave a comfort only to be understood after feeling the difference. Several of our crew, apparently dying at the moment of this change of weather, were snatched from death and gradually recovered. One gentleman only, Mr. Booty, afterwards fell a sacrifice, struggling hard through two the last days of a most miserably painful existence. His loss I accounted for from the *Parmarant* imprudence. (See p. 299.)

Here it may be objected, why did I not represent the mischief of such improper food? That mischief was all done, and more years served at sea, before I could decide upon this point. Indeed the ignorance that prevailed in the ship as to India among so many people on-board the Endeavour, I mean locally, was remarkable. The Gentleman's Magazine has beguiled many a painful hour in distant parts of the world; and this charge, protracted so long, against turtle, as considered a diet wholesome after being kept ashore in a starving state, may save some other ship's company from such a mistake.

We sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, committing afterwards an error so nearly fatal to the ship, that its entire suppression in Hawkesworth's book can never be reprobated enough amongst seamen. Whilst yet above sixty leagues from land by reckoning, the ship was found at day-break stemming in upon breakers, and the shore so close that little chance appeared of clawing off.

Our

Our steering had been large all night, and now, by bracing up to the wind, that became a-head. Luckily it did not overblow; the ship, instead of drifting to leeward upon the breakers, as we had feared, proved, by our shutting-in the land to the North, to be in the stream of a current sweeping round the coast. This happened near Terra de Natal, and relates to a matter of much more consequence for a Nation so connected with India, than all our researches in the South Sea.

It was once fashionable to read Capt. Cooke's Voyages. Had this circumstance been properly represented, might it not have saved the Grosvenor? Her fatal wreck, and the more miserable plight of Capt. Coxon, &c. possibly at this moment, are owing to the same mistake of reckoning. Now Sparrman, in his account of Africa, gives us reason to believe that this coast stretches out more Easterly than is laid down in the charts: he shews where the Doddington was lost, clearly by that fault in the geographical description.

Sparrman speaks of the Endeavour's danger here: he learnt it doubtless by conversation on-board the Resolution, and the world are obliged to him for his repetition. It will for ever remain a curious distinction, that a fact of such importance in a nautical view should have struck Sparrman forcibly, and yet not have merited from Capt. Cooke one word of caution. FINIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 20.

THE following is the concluding part of Mr. Justice Hardinge's most eloquent Address to the Grand Jury at Brecon, at the late Assizes:

"Here, at this period of our intercourse, I should part with you, but for the times. They call upon me, with an imperious voice, to animate the high spirit of the day, under your wing, if it should be the last breath of my life. That high spirit beams upon us with a golden ray of hope; that we have a deliverance at hand from the base Impostor, as well as the usurping Tyrant, of the Continent, and who would have degraded us and you—even you, the Welsh—if the hand-writing on the wall had not convinced him, that slavery and life never can be reconciled in British adversaries. The most enlightened City of the civilized earth, which is, in other words, to name the City of London, has countersigned, with all the sanction of its proud name, and with all the eloquence of its public spirit, our interesting appeal to the God of Battles in the Patriot Army of Spain. Upon similar occasions I have attested your zeal for your King, and for his Government, when your independent mind has approved their conduct. In honour to that independence, I dare not recommend, but I have the courage to express a sanguine hope, that you will not part, before you shall have pledged congenial sentiments in your address to the King, and through him to the Country, which I will gratefully and proudly forward into his Majesty's hand. We are not only enlisted in the same host, but we are enrolled in the same principle, which is British at the root, British at the heart's core. It is the cause of native rights, and of national independence; it is the generous hatred of a Tyrant, whom nothing but the sword can meet—who violates every engagement—betrays every confidence—has polluted every thing he has touched—and is, in a human shape, the pestilence not only of the legitimate Government, but of the moral world. He has been compared, by depraved or timid sycophants, to Alexander and Cæsar. The compliment is basely false; thos ecriminal Heroes, in their frenzy of ambition, had *lucid intervals* of clemency, of graceful conduct, and of social virtue:—nothing of the kind has ever yet escaped from him. His resemblance to our Usurper Cromwell is a little more close; but *he* was an observer of treaties, and kept his enemies at bay by his arms—not by the terror of his *friendship* (the worst of all *this* Tyrant's *enmities*).—Amongst his accumulated perfidies, let me offer to your notice (in a bird's-eye view) his conduct in Spain:

"Shew me his picture! let me see his eyes!
That when I note another man like him,
I may avoid him."

He was the Ally of Spain—he was debtor to that power for important services—he obtained its confidence. He disunited the King from the Heir-Apparent,

Apparent, his own son—he made that son his hero—he fomented this family discord into a civil war—he then took upon himself the office of a mediator, with an army at his heels—erected an intermediate Government in a subordinate Janissary's hand, and poured his French troops into the Capital of the Empire. He took the King, the Heir-Apparent, the Queen of Spain, with him; he bound them hand and foot—he made the King and his Heir successively abdicate their Crown, when they were as free as the felon who is confined in your gaol; he made—oh, infamy of horror! this Queen bastardize her own legitimate son, and brand herself as a degraded Prostitute!!!—He then quoted those very infamies against them in Spain, as proving them unworthy to return, and base to their Country. Opposed in these detestable perfidies, he murdered thousands of Spaniards in cold blood, and at last insulted that high-spirited Nation with his infamous brother's election, by him, to the vacant throne! It is this man we are to fight; our deliverance and that of Europe are combined—we are to fight him locally in Spain. But I address men of good sense, equal to their high spirits; they will follow me in the sentiment that Spain is Britain; that her cause will be felt in every inch of your coast, and of the Island we inhabit.—Struck to the heart by a domestic visitation* (which the duty of a resigned Christian could alone have enabled me to survive) I am still animated with zeal for of me so dear a sacrifice."—The Grand Jury voted the sacred cause of public spirit, which has claimed a congratulatory Address to his Majesty.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

I CANNOT think that the construction your Correspondent ANIC. p. 696, has put upon the 20th verse of the first chapter of Genesis, accords with the meaning of the inspired Writer of the Pentateuch. The most proper method of illustrating Scripture is, by comparing it with the context. In the 22d verse it is said, "And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful and multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth." And in the second chapter, which gives a more particular account of the manner of the Creation, we have these words, "And out of the *ground*, the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and every *fowl* of the air." These passages need no comment; they are full to the purpose.

If the meaning of Anic. is just, no reason can be assigned, why the Almighty should command Noah to take with him into the ark, "of *fowls* also by sevens, the male and the female, to keep seed alive upon the face face of all the earth;" (ch. vii. v. 3) when the fowl of the air were, by their peculiar formation, enabled to exist under the waters as well as in the open firmament of Heaven. But this is, in the strongest language, contradicted in the 21st, 22d, and 23d verses, where the sacred Author tells us, "All flesh died, that moved upon the earth, both of *fowl*, and of cattle, and of beast, and of every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth, and every man—all in whose nostrils was the breath of life, of all that was in the dry land, died. And every living substance was destroyed, which was upon the face of the ground, both man and cattle, and the creeping thing, and the *fowl* of the Heaven; and they were destroyed from the earth. And Noah only remained alive, and they that were with him in the ark." There can be no occasion to enlarge farther upon the subject.

Yours, &c. TARSAE.

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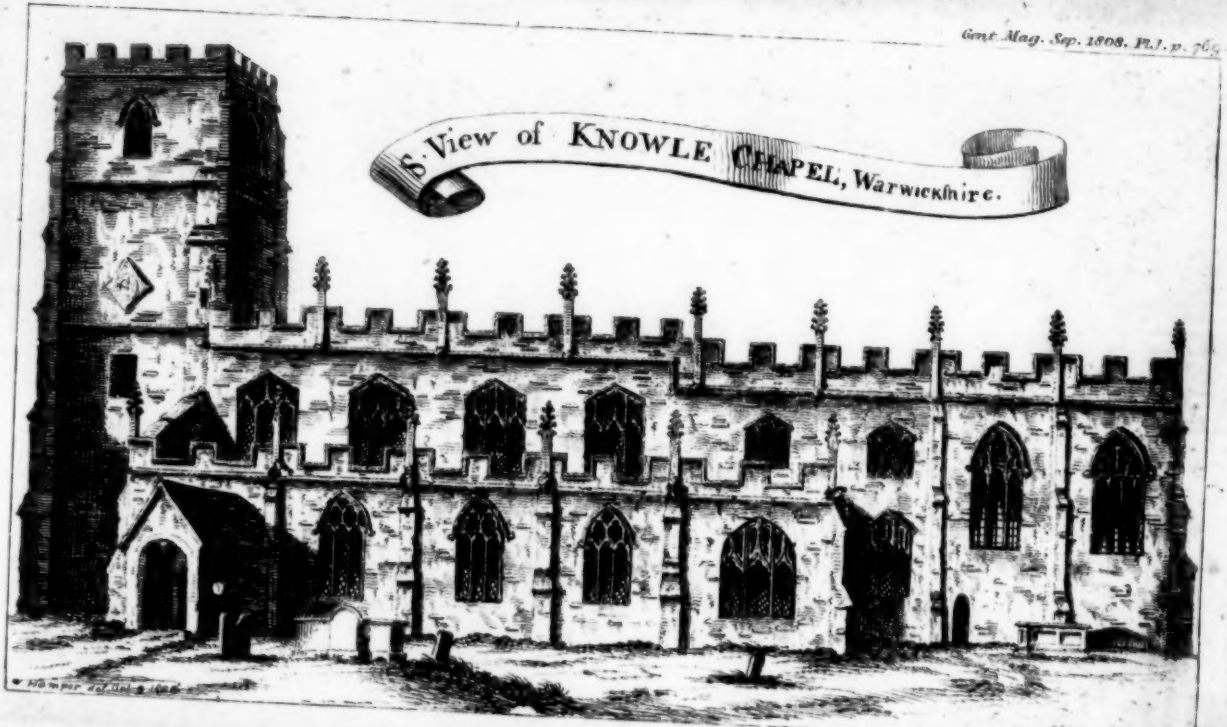
* The death of Capt. Hardinge, Captain of the St. Fiorenzo, his nephew and his adopted son, killed in the ever-memorable action with La Piedmontaise.—The account given of this meritorious Officer in our last, p. 748, requires some corrections. Captain Hardinge's modesty is recorded by Lord Keith in the Gazette, and was adopted by him from Admiral Thornborough's letter, which is also in the Gazette. It has nothing to do with Sheerness, or with Admiral Rowley. The ingratitude of the Dutch Captain, and his death by Captain Hardinge, are both of them fictions. We have great pleasure, on this occasion, in referring to the letter addressed by Captain Hardinge to his respectable Relation (printed in our vol. LXXIV. p. 461; which is generally considered as the most interesting paper of the kind that ever was penned; and which we would now reprint, if it were not already in the possession of the generality of our Readers. EDIT.

Mr.


S. View of KNOWLE CHAPEL, Warwickshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham*, *Aug.* 10.

THE annexed (*Plate I.*) is a South view of the Chapel at *Knowle*, or *Knoll*, co. Warwick, though on too diminutive a scale to do justice to that beautiful structure.

I refer to your vol. LXIII. p. 410, for a full description of it, together with the history of its foundation and guild; though the writer of that account commits a small error in supposing Dabridgecourt's brass to be stolen, as it still remains in the Chapel, though torn from its slab. Dugdale's transcript of this inscription (History of Warwickshire, p. 961, ed. Thomas) is so very incorrect, that I hope you will insert the following accurate copy.

Of yo' charite praye for ye sowlle of maister John dawbes courtt, esquer, who decessed the xvj dage of July, An'o M. v.c^o xliiij^o. and for ye sowlles of Katrine and Elsabeth his wyves, on whose sowlles Jh'us have mercy, A. M. E. N.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HARPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Temple*, *Aug.* 23.

A SHORT account of the principal Founders and Restorers of the Saxon and Anglo-Saxon Laws may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to the numerous Readers of your intelligent Magazine.

The chief were Ina, Alfred, Edgar, and Edward the Confessor. When Alfred succeeded to the Monarchy of England, founded by his grandfather Egbert, he collected the various customs he found dispersed in the kingdom, and reduced and digested them into one uniform system or Code of Laws in his Dome-book, or *Liber Judicialis*; this he compiled for the use of the Court Baron, Hundred, and County Court, the Court Leet, and the Sheriffs Tourn; tribunals which he established for the trial of all causes, civil and criminal, in the very districts wherein the complaint arose; all of them subject, however, to be inspected, controlled, and kept within the bounds of the universal or Common Law, by the King's own Courts, which were then itinerant, being kept in the King's palace, and removing with his household in those royal progresses which he continually made from one end of the kingdom to the other. And this book is said to have been extant so late as the reign of Edward IV. but is now unfortunately lost. 1 Black. 64; 4 Black. 404.

This Code was called the *West Saxon Lage*, or Laws of the West Saxons, and obtained in the Counties to the South and West of the Island from Kent to Devonshire.

The local constitutions of the antient kingdom of Mercia, which were observed in many of the Midland counties and those bordering on the principality of Wales, and probably abounded with many British or Druidical customs, were called the *Mercen Lage*, or Mercian Laws.

The customs which had been introduced on the Danish invasion and conquest, and which were principally maintained in the North, in the rest of the Midland counties, and also on the Eastern coast, went under the name of *Dune Lage*, or Danish Laws.

These three Laws were, about the beginning of the eleventh century, in use in different counties of the realm; but King Edgar, observing the ill effects of these three distinct bodies of Laws prevailing at once in separate parts of his dominions, projected and began one uniform Digest or Body of Laws, to be observed throughout the whole kingdom.

Edward the Confessor, his grandson, afterwards completed this design; but probably this was no more than a revival of King Alfred's Code, with some improvements suggested by necessity and experience; particularly the incorporating some of the British, or rather Mercian customs, and also such of the Danish as were reasonable and approved, into the *West Saxon Lage*, which was still the groundwork of the whole. This was the rise and original of that admirable system of maxims and unwritten customs, which is now known by the name of the *Common Law*, as extending its authority universally over all the realm; and which is doubtless of Saxon parentage. 4 Black. 404.

At the time of the Conquest the Laws of Edward the Confessor were the

the standing Laws of the Kingdom, and considered as the great rule of the rights and liberties of the English, who were so zealous for them that they were never satisfied till the said Laws were reinforced and mingled for the most part with the Coronation Oath. Hale's Hist. p. 35, 36.

Accordingly, we find that the Conqueror at his Coronation, on the Christmas day succeeding his victory, took an oath on the altar of St. Peter, Westminster, in sense and substance the very same with that which the Saxon Kings used to take at their Coronations; adding further, that he would make no distinction between the English and French. Fort. Pref. 26. Arg. Ant. p. 12.

William having now solemnly bound himself to govern chiefly by the Laws of Edward the Confessor, it became necessary, as his followers were foreigners, and strangers to the Laws and Customs, to have them ascertained; and for this purpose he summoned twelve Saxons from every County, to inform him and his Lords upon oath, what the antient Laws were; and Alured Abp. of York, who had crowned William, and Hugh Bishop of London, by the King's command, wrote down with their own hands the return made by these Jurors; and Ingulphus, who was an Englishman, who had been Secretary to the Conqueror, and afterwards made by him Abbot of Crowland, has transmitted to posterity this account of his Laws: "I brought this time with me (says he) from London to my Monastery the Laws of the most just King Edward, which my Lord William, the renowned King of England, had proclaimed to be authentic, and to be always inviolably observed through the most grievous penalties, and commended them to his Justices in the same tongue they were set forth, lest through ignorance we or ours might happen to offend." Ingul. Hist.; Seld. Rad. p. 172; Whelock's edit. of Lambarde's Archaion, 158, 159; Wilkins, Leg. Saxon. 216.

Littleton distinguishes, in every section of his work, what the Common Law is; that is, the Law established by William the Conqueror, from that which has been ordained by Charters or Statutes since his time. Disc. Prel. D. 42.

The Laws of William I. are, in general, little other than transcripts of the Saxon Laws or Customs. Sullivan, Lect. xxviii. p. 288, 292.

The great Selden, in his notes on Eadmer, was the first who attempted to render these Laws into Latin; but he left many parts of them (on account of the rudeness of the Norman tongue) untranslated as he found them. The very learned Ducange, at the instance of Gabriel Gerberon, of the Benedictine Order, who published the works of St. Anselm, translated the whole of these Laws into the same language, which translation is added at the end of Gerberon's edition. Dr. Wilkins, in his Code of Antient Laws, amongst which he has inserted these of William, has likewise translated them into Latin, neither entirely adopting the version of Selden or Ducange; but frequently varying from both.

The principal Founders and Restorers of the Saxon and Anglo-Saxon Laws, from whose Codes William compiled his Laws, were the following:

The Laws of *Ethelbirht*.—He was King of Kent, and the first Christian King of the Saxons. He began his reign in 561, and died in 616.

The Laws of *Hlothare* and *Eadric*.—They were Kings of Kent; the first began to reign about 673, and died in 685; the other was his nephew, and reigned but about a year and a half after him.

The Laws of *Withred*.—He succeeded his brother Eadric as King of Kent, and died in 725.

The Laws of *Ina*.—He was King of the West Saxons; began his reign in 688, and died about 728.

The Laws of *Alfred*.—He was grandson of Egbert, and King of the West Saxons; succeeded to the throne in 872, and died in 901.

Fœdus Alfredi & Guthruni.—Guthrun, the Danish General, was invested by Alfred with the title of King of East Anglia about 878.

The Laws of *Edward* (the elder).—He succeeded his father Alfred, and ascended the Throne in 901, and died about 924.

Fœdus Edwardi & Guthruni.

The Laws of *Athelstan*.—He succeeded his father Edward in 924, and died in 940.

Judicia Civitatis Londoniæ.—These Laws were published under the reign of Athelstan.

The

The Laws of *Edmund*.—He was nephew to Athelstan, who died without issue, ascended the throne in 940, and died about 948.

The Laws of *Edgar*.—He was youngest son of Edmund, and succeeded his brother Edwy in 959, and died in 975.

Supplement to the Laws of *Edgar*.

Laws of the *Northumbrian Presbyters*.—Mr. Johnson is of opinion these Laws were made under a Danish King, between the years 949 and 952.

The Laws of *Ethelred*.—He was the youngest son of *Edgar*, and succeeded his brother Edward in 979, and died about 1016.

Book of Constitutions.—These were ordained in the reign of Ethelred.

Council of Ænham.—This was a general Council, held between the 28th and 35th years of the reign of Ethelred, at Æncham, probably now Ensham in Oxfordshire.

Senatus Consultum de Monticolis Walliæ.—This is placed by Dr. Wilkins under the reign of Ethelred.

The Laws of *Canute*.—He was King of all England, and of Denmark and Norway. He ascended the Throne after the death of Edmund Ironside, eldest son of Ethelred, in 1017, and died in 1035.

Book of Constitutions.—This is supposed to have been composed about the time of the Conquest.

Book of Ecclesiastical Canons.—These Canons, or Rules rather, are imagined to have been made about the time of the Conquest.

The Epistles of *Ælfric*.—This Ælfric was both a Bishop and Abbot, and is the same person who composed the Book of Canons.

Book of Ecclesiastical Laws.—Spelman conjectures that this book or capitulary was compiled by some Bishop.

The Laws of *Edward the Confessor*.—He was youngest son of Ethelred by Emma, his second wife, and Ethelred was the youngest son of Edgar; he ascended the throne after the death of Canute II. the last Danish King in 1042, and died in 1066. These Laws are supposed to have been collected after William Rufus's times.

The Laws of *William the Conqueror*. — William Duke of Normandy, having gained a complete victory over King Harold, the second son of Earl Godwin, on the 14th of October, 1066; he was crowned the Christmas-day following, and died on the 9th of September, 1087.

The Laws of *Henry I.* — He was youngest son of William the Conqueror, and succeeded his brother William Rufus on the 2nd of August, 1100, and died on the 2nd of December 1135.

If your learned Readers wish for further information on this curious topic, they may consult Seld. ad Eadmerum 172. Wilk. 211. Notes on Fortescue de Laudibus Leg. Ang. c. xviii. p. 47. London, 1775; the Red Book of the Exchequer; Whelock's Lamb. Archaion, p. 159; Houard Avocal, &c. 2 vols. in 4to. à Rouen 1766.

Yours, &c. A. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 3.

I WAS much pleased with the old house engraved in p. 401; though it is not the identical birth-place of my good old friend, the worthy Alderman. It was, however, some time the residence of his father; and a brother of the Alderman, I believe, was born there.

As an accompanying curiosity, I send you some verses, which the Alderman circulated among his friends.

"The following verses, which, I believe, were never before printed, were written more than a century ago by my grandfather, the Rev. John Boydell, Vicar of Ashbourne, and Rector of Mappleton, in Derbyshire. Perhaps they will not be thought inapplicable to the series of engravings, on the subjects of PRUDENCE, INNOCENCE, CONJUGAL AFFECTION, WISDOM, and HAPPINESS, which are now nearly ready for publication. Some allowances will be made for the time at which they were written;—and if any apology be thought necessary for now printing them, I shall only plead that partiality, which it is allowable, and perhaps laudable, for me to feel for the memory of one whom, from my very early years, spent with him, I have ever recollected with affection and veneration, and for lines which have often beguiled and cheered my way by the repeating of them.

JOHN BOYDELL, Alderman.

Nov. 12, 1799.

ADVICE TO YOUTH.

NOW, young man, thy days and thy glories appear, [of thy year;
Like sunshine and blossoms,—the spring

Thy

Thy vigour of body, thy spirits, thy wit,
Are all in perfection, and flourishing yet.
Now then, O now then, if safety thou love, [above.
Mind thou, O mind thou, thy Maker
Mis-spend not a morning so bright and so clear;
If happiness ever be found, it is here;
Thy noontide of life hath but little delight,
And sorrows on sorrows will follow at night.
Now then, &c.

That strength, and those beauties, which grace thee to-day,
Full shortly will perish, and vanish away;
Thy wealth, or thy pleasures, the friends you now love, [tors prove.
May waste, or deceive, or perhaps trai-
Now then, &c.

Thy joints are yet pliant, thy sinews not slack;
Of vigour, or spirits, thou yet hast no lack;
Unwasted by sickness, a stranger to pain,
And thy blood with free current now flows through each vein.
Now then, &c.

But trust me, it will not for ever be so;
Those arms that are mighty shall soon feeble grow, [ing thee now,
And those legs, though so firmly support-
With age and diseases will stagger and bow.
Now then, &c.

Those features so lovely, so graceful in thee, [long they shall be,
Deep plough'd with Time's furrows ere
And those that admir'd and lov'd thee so much, [such.
Shall loathe, and forget thou hast ever been
Now then, &c.

Those tresses of hair, which thy Youth do adorn,
Will look like to meadows in winterly morn;
And where now intermingled appear white and red, [ness o'erspread.
Wan disease shall ere long deadly pale-
Now then, &c.

That forehead imperious, whereon we now view [with blue,
Such smoothness and whiteness enamel'd
Will lose all that dignity Youth now maintains, [and stains.
And change it for hollowness, wrinkles,
Now then, &c.

Those ears which sweet music did erst entertain,
And charm with so many a delicate strain,
Will miss all those pleasures with which they 're now fed, [once is fled.
And never hear song more, when Youth
Now then, &c.

Those eyes which so many were wont to admire, [desire,
Which with winding allurements enkindled
Clos'd up in the darkness of age must remain,
And never—no never see mortal again.
Now then, &c.

Those lips where now beauty so richly discloses [roses,
The colour and fragrance of rubies and
Instead of those charms, will such ghastliness wear, [was there,
That none will believe once such beauty
Now then, &c.

Thy teeth that stood firmly, like pearls, in a row,
Shall loosen, decay, and disorderly grow;
And that mouth, whose smile once with such sweetness was fraught,
Will, robb'd of that sweetness, be prized at nought.
Now then, &c.

Thy gait, and thy gesture, that won thee such grace,
Will turn to a feeble and staggering pace;
And thou, who o'er mountains rau'st nimbly to-day,
Will stumble at every rub in thy way.
Now then, &c.

All these imperfections Old Age will entail;
Thy marrow, and spirits, and sinews will fail, [once spent,
And nothing be left thee, when these are
To give to thyself, or another, content.
Now then, &c.

Those fancies that lull'd thee with streams of delight, [less night;
Will vex and alarm through the comfort-
And thou, who now sleepest thy sorrows away, [day.
Wilt hear ev'ry cockerel give warning for
Now then, &c.

Then thou, who wast lately to thousands so dear,
Despis'd and neglected of all wilt appear,
Which when thou perceiv'st, though now pleasant life be, [thee.
It then will be grievous and loathsome to
Now then, &c.

Those desires which thy youth can so hardly restrain [pain,
Will leave thee to sorrow, distraction, and
And then in thy folly no joy thou wilt have, [in the grave.
Nor hope other rest, than what's found
Now then, &c.

At the close of this scene of disease and decay, [to clay,
Thy breath it shall fail, and thy flesh turn
And those thou hast lov'd most, who share all thy stare, [no more.
Will leave, and forget thee, and wind thee
Now then, &c.

But if Him thou hast slighted, unfathomably know,
All this is the meanest part of thy woe.

To

For thy soul to a torture more fearfull shall wend, [end.
That, never—no never—no never shall
Now then, O now then, if safety thou love, [above."
Mind thou, O mind thou, thy Maker

Mr. URBAN, *September* 2.

WHEN an inquiry was made in p. 809, col. 1, of your last September Magazine, after another volume of the "Biographia Britannica," who could foresee the lamentable event so feelingly described in pp. 99, 100, of that for February last? That event cannot but excite the condolence of every humane friend of literature, who must consequently be the friend of your liberal, benevolent, and learned Printer, whose fortitude and magnanimity upon this trying occasion show the Man.

The following observations, which result from a review of your *last* volume, not having been anticipated by other correspondents, may prove not unacceptable to some of your numerous readers.

P. 310. With regard to the author of the "Turkish Spy," the following memorandum was taken from a copy of the original conveyance in the hands of the late Mr. Charles Bathurst, bookseller in London, May 1767: "Dr. Robert Midgely, of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, London, conveys, 27th December, 1693, to Jos. Hindmash, Richard Sare, and Henry Rhodes, all the copy-right in the *Turkish Spy*, in eight volumes. He first says: translated, written, and composed, by himself. Afterwards: written originally in Arabick, translated into Italian, and from thence into English. Last of all, he calls himself the sole author of these copies or books. He sold the copy for £209. 11s. 9d." Mr. Bathurst is noticed in your subsequent p. 621, col. 1.

P. 387, col. 2, l. 15, 16. Is not "Mr. Burt" here erroneously described? Was not he possessed of considerable property in Glamorganshire, now devolved to the eldest son of Mr. Jenner, of Doctors' Commons, whose second wife was one of his daughters?

P. 536. The account of the Cope family is still sadly confused. The heirs of the late Sir Richard (it is hoped) will enable you to supply one more satisfactory.

P. 556, col. 1. The 18th verse should run thus: "Go forth, and bid the *bolts of fate*."

P. 583, col. 1, l. 19, 25. "Cathedral" is the wrong term here.

P. 689. The "family mansion" of the Lyttons, in Hertfordshire, is described at large in 1790, p. 983.

P. 737, col. 2. Of "John Kemp" mention is made in 1802, p. 718, col. 2, and p. 911, col. 2. See also 1803, p. 419, col. 1.

P. 738. Of the price paid for "the Houghton collection of Pictures," a somewhat different account is given in 1779, p. 210, col. 2.

P. 753. The celebrated lines, to which "Oberon" is "in answer," have not hitherto been admitted among the select Poetry of your Magazine. Another answer is noticed in your subsequent p. 1130, col. 1; and is there attributed to Lady Carlisle: but it does not seem to be the same as that in p. 162 of your volume for 1800; in p. 437 of which a reference is made to an exquisite Ode on the same subject in a former volume.

P. 808, col. 2, l. 31, we should read "Rom. viii. 11."

P. 823. Dr. Short was also the author of "A Dissertation upon Tea: explaining its Nature and Virtues by many new Experiments; and demonstrating the various Effects it has on different Constitutions: to which is added, The Natural History of Tea; and a Detection of the several Frauds used in preparing it: also, a Discourse on the Virtues of Sage and Water; and an Enquiry into the Reasons *Why the same Food is not equally agreeable to all Constitutions.* The Second Edition. London 1758. Price 2s." 4to. The Dedication to Thomas Lord Malton is dated "Sheffield, 1739."

P. 887, 888. Mrs. Elizabeth Denward is represented in your preceding p. 788, col. 2, as "dead before 1790."

P. 905—908. Several of the epitaphs here introduced, as also in p. 1101—1104, were already preserved in Thorpe's "Registrum Roffense," p. 1029—1039.

P. 926, col. 2. Your intelligent Correspondent's suggestion of a common glossary to Shakspeare cannot but occasion regret that the ingenious Mr. Richard Warner, whose "specimen" of "A Glossary to the Plays

Plays of Shakspeare on a more extensive Plan than has hitherto appeared" is annexed to his Letter to Garrick in 1768, did not execute the Plan, which from the "Specimen" appears unexceptionable. This is undoubtedly a great desideratum with regard to an Author who has engaged the universal attention of his countrymen, and will ever engage it.

P. 1014, col. 2, l. 51, for "Gloucester" substitute "Oxford;" and p. 1084, col. 2, l. 47, for "Nottinghamshire" substitute "Northamptonshire;" and p. 1239, col. 2, l. 8, for "Berks" substitute "Herts."

P. 1099, 1100. There seems to be some confusion with regard to "Cats, a Dutch poet;" as one of that name, who is described by Granger as "*Jacobus* Cats Browershavius Ord. Hall. Advocatus Sigillorum Custos, &c." came into England, in quality of an ambassador, in the reign of Charles I, and in the protectorate of Cromwell;" and "is memorable as a lawyer, a politician, and a poet." He died in Sept. 1660.

P. 1129, col. 1, l. 4, and p. 1130, col. 1, l. 45. By what authority does Mr. Park assign to the Author, whose work he republishes, a name never assumed by himself? His own publications uniformly announce him "Horace," not "Horatio." A similar liberty of altering the Christian name of two Prelates is noticed in your preceding p. 894.

P. 1185. Your "Supplement" appears to be "for the year 1805" instead of "1807."

P. 1203. Your *Suffolk* Correspondent may be referred to A. Wood's "Athen. Oxon." II. 883—885, for an ample account of David Lloyd; who is there represented as "a conceited and confident person; who took too much upon him to transmit to posterity the memoirs of great personages in his *Statesmen and Favourites*, and in his *Memoirs of the Lives*, &c. without quotation and authority; wherein he hath obtained, among knowing men, not only the character of a most impudent plagiary, but a false writer and mere scribbler; especially upon the publication of his *Memoirs*, wherein are almost as many errors as lines.—Many of these *Favourites* are remitted into the *Memoirs*, Lond. 1668, fol."

P. 1204. Of "Richard Bernard" a short account is given by Granger in the second volume of his "Biographical History:" wherein it appears that he "was twenty-eight years the worthy rector of Batcombe in the county of Somerset," and that his "Thesaurus Biblicus" is "a laborious work, formerly much used by way of concordance." There is a second edition "enlarged by William Retchford. Lond. 1661," fol. in the Bodleian and Sion College libraries: where are also many more of his publications than those noticed by Granger.

P. 1207, col. 2, l. 29. We should surely read "360 houses;" and, in the next line, "1800 inhabitants." This will clear up the blunder pointed out in this page by your Correspondent in p. 103, col. 2, of your Magazine for February last.

P. 1213, 14. These *two* inscriptions are printed in Mr. Addison's "Remarks on several Parts of Italy, &c. in 1701, 1702, 1703;" and instead of "præstantissima," in the latter part of the *first*, he reads "maestissima;" and he observes that "*Ludlow* was a constant frequenter of Sermons and Prayers, but would never communicate with them either at Geneva or Vevy." He adds, with regard to the *second*: "The inhabitants of the place could give no account of this *Broughton*; but I suppose, by his Epitaph, it is the same person that was Clerk to the pretended High Court of Justice, that passed sentence on the Royal Martyr." The Epitaph on *Ludlow* was referred to in 1793, p. 123, col. 2, and p. 955, col. 2.

P. 1214. "A contemplative observer" may not dislike to be referred to 1775, pp. 463, 4; 652, 3.

Yours, &c. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 3.

I SEND you a key to the Spiritual Quixotte. I had it from a respectable quarter, and have reason to suppose it genuine. If you have not already noticed it, perhaps you may deem it worthy a place in your Magazine. Yours, &c. C. J.

Geoffry Wildgoose and *Miss Townshend*. Feigned characters.

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* This signature is occasionally used by other Correspondents. See p. 275, &c. Ed.

Mr. Graham. The late Dr. Cholmondeley, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxon. His sister married Sir William Kyte.

Lavinia. Mrs. E. Lowe of Worcester.

Ophelia. Miss Eutrecia Smith, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Smith of Mickleton, in the county of Gloucester.

Mrs. Booby. Formerly Miss Brace.

Mr. Clayton. The late Morgan Graves, Esq. of Mickleton, who married the daughter of James Walwyn, Esq.

Lady Sherwood. The Countess of Huntingdon.

Mr. Rivers. The Author of the Romance, formerly fellow of All Souls College, Oxon.

Mr. Woodville. Mr. Bartholomew, of Alder, near Reading.

Mr. Hammond. Mr. Bernard Kirkman.

Mr. Wylmot. The late Rev. Mr. Walker, Rector of Whitchurch, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Gregory Griskin. The Rev. Mr. Boyce, Rector of Berkeswell in Staffordshire.

Sir W. K. Sir William Kyte of Horton, near Campden, co. Gloucester; after whose death the estate was purchased by Mr. Dudley Rider, father of Lord Harrowby.

Mr. Aldworth. The late James Walwyn of Longworth, co. Hereford.

Sir William Forrester. Richard Fitzherbert, Esq. of Tissington in Derbyshire.

Molly J——n. Molly Johnson, lately dead.

Jerry Tugwell. William Taylor, a shoemaker at Mickleton.

A sequestered village. Mickleton, near Campden, co. Gloucestar.

Mr. URBAN, *York, Aug.* 27.

IN your last, p. 694, is a Letter from Dr. Harrington of Carlisle. In it he informs us, that every sensible Chemist in the kingdom is perfectly convinced of the truth and correctness of his (Dr. H's) theory of Chemistry, and of the falsity and futility of the theory of the French Chemists. He largely declaims against the philosophy of these times, and charges Professor Davy with having employed the basest artifices in support of the declining French system. Now, Mr. Urban, I never have seen or heard any thing whatever of this all-prevailing system; but, from the style and manner of its Author, I think I can form a pretty correct idea of its general nature. As, however, all sides of the question ought to be examined before any determination is made, I should be glad of further acquaintance with the system in question. I therefore beg you would inform me, where I can meet with any correct account of it? Has any such account been published*? In the edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," at present coming out, no mention is made of this new doctrine. I find you also in your Literary Intelligence, speaking with much respect of Professor Davy; I therefore conclude, you are not among the *converted*†.

E. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

THE Charade below was put into my hands as written by Professor Porson, and the elegance of the Latin proves an excellent scholar in that language wrote it.

I have sent a translation, because I think your Miscellany should never even quote a passage in a foreign tongue, without an English version at the bottom of the page. Forgive me for this hint.

The Charade is on the word "*Cervix.*"

"To PRIMUM incauto nimium propiusque tuenti,
Laura, mihi furtim surripuisse queror;
Nec tamen hoc furtum tibi condonare recusem,
Si pretium tali solvere more velis:
Sed quo plus candoris habent tibi colla SECUNDO, [bet,
Hoc tibi plus PRIMUM frigoris intus hat.
Sæpe sinistra cavâ cantavit ab ilice Torvis
Omina, et audaces spes vetat esse ratas."

TRANSLATION.

Whilst thoughtless, all too near I gaz'd on thee, [grieve:
Laura, you stole my HEART; for this I
Yet to forgive's not difficult in me,
Would you an equal pledge but deign to leave: [cends,
But, as the SNOW thy whiter neck transThy heart, still colder, harbours no amends.

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* Several Letters on this subject have appeared in our former volumes, long prior to the establishment of the Royal Institution. EDIT.

† We hope ever to be found amongst the *Impartial*. EDIT.

THESE,

Turre, a dissyllable in Latin, hold
Many quite purpose-stay'd by left-hand crooks (fold).
(Of raven, rook, and crow the same is
Foreboding nought but harm from hollow blasted oaks.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept. 6.*

I HEREWITH send you a few notes relative to the Parish Church of Blythburgh, in the hundred of Blything, in the county of Suffolk, to which I hope you will afford a place in your Miscellany.

Blythburgh is a village, situate on the great Yarmouth road; and, according to the returns under the Population Act of 1801, contained 54 houses, inhabited by 310 persons.

The Church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is a very fine structure: the Tower is square and plain, but the body is much ornamented; it consists of a Nave, Chancel, and Side-aisles, covered with lead and embrasured; at the East end of the Chancel is placed a well-executed crowned figure, in stone, intended to represent the Trinity. The Church is kept in a very bad state; many of its fine windows are closed with red bricks; the carvings on the roof, consisting of Angels bearing shields, on which are painted the arms of divers benefactors to the Church, are in such a condition that they are continually falling. An altar-tomb in the Chancel (one of those engraved for Gardiner's History of Dunwich) now serves as a base for two or three clumsy square columns of bricks; so that the deceased, whatever he might have been in his life-time, is now unquestionably a firm supporter of the Church. The other tomb, engraved by Gardiner, is at the East end of the North Aile, and seems now to serve as a depository for filth and dirt, for the upper slab has been broken across in two places, and the middle piece lost.

In the front of two pews, near the last tomb, are little figures, eighteen in number, representing the Apostles, &c.

At the West end of the middle Aile is an old dial, with the little figure of a man who used to strike time on a bell (now cracked), in the manner the figures do at St. Dunstan's in Fleet Street. Under the dial is this, painted on wood:

"As the hours pass away,
So doth yo life of man decay.
1682."

On the walks near this town, Toby Gill, a black drummer belonging to Sir Robert Rich's regiment, was executed for the murder of Ann Blakemore, for which he was tried at the Bury Assizes in August 1750.

Yours, &c. D. DAVIS.

A MODERN DEFINITION OF A DANGEROUS MAN.

A DANGEROUS Man is one who is continually endeavouring to prevent mankind in general from being injured by the stratagems of the selfish, and the knavery of the fraudulent. A Dangerous Man is one who sets his face against deceit; and without deceit it is impossible for the majority of mankind to prosper. A Dangerous Man is a friend to truth; and without falsehood it is oftentimes impossible to obtain what we wish for. A Dangerous Man is an advocate for sincerity; and if we were all to be sincere we should have no enemies to encounter with. A Dangerous Man is an enemy to slander and defamation; and without slander and defamation the pleasures of life would be few and uninteresting. A Dangerous Man employs his pen for the public good, and will detest a bad action (one intentionally so) in a neighbour, as much as he would in a stranger. A Dangerous Man advocates the cause of justice and equity; and by doing this he makes all bad men his enemies. A Dangerous man acts according to his own judgment, and exalts himself above the influence of wealth, of power, and of patronage. A Dangerous Man is afraid of nothing but acting wrong; and for this very fear he is reprobated by those whose feelings are too much animalized to admit of so childish a sentiment. A Dangerous Man smiles at the unjust censures of the world; and when he is disposed to feast on satisfaction, he takes a review of his own conscience. A Dangerous Man spares the weak, the ignorant, and the helpless; but the proud, the ambitious, and the tyrannical, he notices only to reform, to correct, or to mortify. A Dangerous Man is independent. He supports what he feels to be right; and his feelings must be altered before his conduct can be

MONTEAGLE HOUSE.
near St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

changed. A Dangerous Man carries his head above the frowns of the world; and none but those who are determined to act uprightly can approach him without wishing to avoid him. Buonaparte is said to be a Dangerous man—never was the term more grossly misapplied. If there was virtue in his heart, there would be danger in his transactions. But the vicious ruin themselves by their own victories, as the fraudulent do by their own rapacities. It is goodness that makes men dangerous; for good men are enemies to all unjust proceedings; and while proceedings of this description abound in the world, good men must be dangerous men. The appellation is therefore an honourable one.

Yours, &c. PHILAGATHUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

MONTEAGLE House, *Monteagle Close*, Southwark, an antient and extensive building, (*see Plate II.*) was undoubtedly the residence of the Lords *Monteagle*, or *Mount-Eagle*, (which title still continues in the Irish Peerage, bearing for their crest, an eagle mounting); and is the house where the anonymous letter was sent to Lord Monteagle, which led to the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot, by his shewing the letter to King James *.

The place on which it stands bespeaks it to have been what it is called; a close, field, of lawn, and, in all probability, then open to the Thames.

The various traces of antient buildings in that neighbourhood, above the common standard, evidently prove that it has been the residence of many persons of rank. In the Borough High Street, Nos. 19 and 20, near this spot, is a large house, the front of which is richly carved, with ornaments, and a coat of arms, and crest; and, till the front was repaired, various other curious devices, a castle besieged, &c.

An old house, likewise, which leads from the Borough High Street to Tooley Street, and sometime the King Harry the Eighth's Head tavern, was formerly the inn, or residence, of the Abbot of Battle (from which Battle-bridge in Tooley Street takes its name). It has capacious and extensive vaults, consisting of several rows of Gothic arches, supported by pillars, of date very perfect.

But, to return to Monteagle House. The inside denotes it to have been the habitation of splendour. The rooms are large and lofty. The remains of rich mouldings were visible some years since, but now destroyed. The fire-places are very large. The centre of the house has the remains of a handsome entrance, having an ornamented circular projection over the door, in the carved form of an escalop-shell. The door rises on a flight of stone steps; and the wings, which project considerably, were evidently built irregular, as was frequently the antient practice.

It is now in the possession of Mr. Davis, a cooper, who has converted the extensive back yard (probably formerly the garden) into a cooperage.

The remains of Winchester House, of which a plate and some description were given in vol. LXI. p. 1169, are very near this house; and it nearly joins St. Saviour's church-yard.

Yours, &c. T. P.

LETTER LIV. ON PRISONS.

"Le travail éloigne de nous trois grands maux, l'ennui, le vice, et le besoin *."

VOLTAIRE.

HOWEVER important it may be to the security and prosperity of mercantile relations, to reduce a freeman to the subjection of incarceration; a variety of contingencies, independently of dishonourable principle, may reduce a person to a state of bankruptcy; yet, admitting of misconduct, or even criminality, it is difficult to explain the utility of a tedious confinement, after every thing has been delivered up to the creditor. It cannot improve morals, but may promote degeneracy; and, in many instances, locks-up industry, which might be exercised to the benefit of the creditor, and to the protection and support of an innocent wife and helpless

* The letter is inserted in an old book in the possession of a family who has had it many years, and can trace their having lived near the spot up to the time alluded to; and it has been handed down to the present generation as a fact, of Lord Monteagle living there when the letter was sent him.

* Labour rids us of three great evils, irksomeness, vice, and poverty.

MONTEAGLE HOUSE.
St. Saviour's Church, Southwark.

helpless children. Dr. Johnson, in an excellent essay in the Idler, Howard on Prisons, and Beccaria, with the Commentary of Voltaire, have forcibly exposed the impolicy and cruelty of this practice, beyond the powers of my pen; whilst the creditor in this polished nation continues, in many instances, an object of greater severity of treatment, than the worst criminal. Even the prison of Horsham, in some respects highly to be approved, extends no medical aid to the sick debtor, although a regular establishment is afforded to the Felons! Let it be recorded, however, to the honour of the Surgeon who attends them, that he humanely and gratuitously devotes his professional aid to the neglected debtor, which could not escape the notice of the benevolent Neild. But it is no longer a matter of surprize, that medical relief should be withheld from those to whom bread is denied, unless upon supplication as a pauper; and then the pittance of one pound of bread a day is allowed, to keep body and soul longer united in a miserable existence! To have rendered this less miserable, one laudable plan yet remained, in the exercise and indulgence of labour; but this is prevented by magisterial power; and thus idleness and its consequent vices are substituted for industry and its usual attendant morality. What a climax is presented! The poor debtor wants food; the means of acquiring it is labour; but labour is denied, and want confirmed. Idleness is the root of evil, and industry its antidote; but employment is prevented, and thus vice and immorality are promoted!

Sussex affords many sources of high gratification. Its coast is the resort of the wealthy invalid, as well as of the gay and the voluptuous. In this county, horse-races, and various modes of dissipating *cash* and fortunes, are presented. But, amidst these recreations, does the state of the poor debtor ever intrude on the mind of the affluent? or is his single loaf seasoned and meliorated by the superfluities of satiety and luxury?

I cannot conclude this letter without noticing the confinement of a debtor for the space of 41 years, for a debt of fifteen pounds. It is said, that he is insane. Is there any thing wonderful, that treatment of this character should produce insanity?

This instance of wretchedness seems to equal, if not exceed, that of Hugh Robert Evans in the Gaol of Dolgelly (Letter IV. on Prisons), whom Mr. Neild got liberated from that wretched prison, after twenty years confinement!

J. C. Lettsom.

Horsham, Sussex. The County Gaol and Bridewell. Gaoler, *Samuel Smart*. Salary, £120. Three turnkeys are also assigned him, to each of whom the County pays 12*s. per* week. Fees of every kind are very laudably done away.—Garnish, prohibited, but not yet abolished; as sometimes *debtors* exact of newcomers a pot of Beer, or a pint of wine. Shall felons teach debtors reason, prudence, and œconomy, in the hours of poverty and distress?—Chaplain, Rev. *William Jamieson*. Duty, prayers every day, and a weekly sermon. Salary £30.—Surgeon, Mr. Dubbins, for the felons, and other criminal prisoners. Salary, £30.

☞ As medical assistance does not yet here extend to *poor debtors*, this humane *practitioner* has hitherto attended them *gratuitously*.

"*Hic vir, hic Homo est; abi videte, Chirurgi.*"

Number of prisoners, May 24, 1807, ten debtors, twenty-seven felons, &c. and one lunatick. Allowance, debtors, none; except to paupers, who, upon application, have one pound of bread *per* day, sent in loaves from the baker's, and weighed by the Gaoler. Felons, and other criminal prisoners, two pounds of bread, in loaves, which I have always found to be of full weight. Transports have the King's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d. per* week.

Remarks. The situation of this Prison, judiciously chosen, is a little way out of the town. In the door of the Keeper's house is placed a "Poor's Box," for obtaining small or other donations, in aid of prisoners' sixpences. A small garden extends along the front of the building.

Here are two spacious court-yards, of about half an acre each, with gravel walks surrounding a fine grass-plat; both courts are well supplied with excellent water; and the wall which encircles them encloses the whole Prison.

It has two floors, built over arcades;

cades; and the ascent to each is by a stone staircase, skirted with iron rails. On each floor, both on the debtors' and felons' side, are distributed ten rooms, five on each side a passage five feet wide; a day-room also to each, of 28 feet by 12 feet 3 inches; and a lodging-room for the turnkeys.

Each debtor and felon has a separate room of 10 feet by 7, and 9 feet high, to the crown of the arch. They are all arched over with brick, to prevent danger and confusion in case of fire; and to each room are two doors, one of wood, the other iron-latticed; a shutter for the window, with a pane of knobbed glass in it, a wooden bedstead, a straw-in-canvas bed, and two blankets. The County likewise is so considerate as to allow each common room of both descriptions half a bushel of coals *per* day during the six winter months, two tin kettles, and a wooden scuttle.

A turnkey, paid by the County, goes twice a-day to purchase provisions and liquors for the debtors; and it is very properly fixed, that they shall not exceed each one pint of wine, or a quart of strong beer a day. The magistrates have supplied the Prison with scales and weights, for the use of its inhabitants; and I have always found the loaves of full weight, as sent in from the baker's.

Here is no regular infirmary; but two apartments, with fire-places, are set apart distinctly for the respective sick.

The Chapel, which is in the Keeper's house, has a gallery for the Gaoler and his family. The pulpit is on the same level; the area below is 17 feet by 15, and has parallel benches for the prisoners; so that debtors and felons of both sexes sit opposite each other, but almost close together. Every prisoner absent from Divine Service, without a proper cause is punished either by close confinement, or short allowance. Religious books, at the county expence, are distributed by the worthy Chaplain; and when I was there in July 1806, not only all the prisoners attended Chapel, but their deportment was orderly and attentive.

The Gaoler's house does not seem to command a proper view of the court-yards; this might be remedied, however, by a window made in his kitchen, towards the debtors' court, and also in his parlour, next to that of the felons'. Sitting benches also in the day-rooms would be very convenient, and shelves for depositing the prisoners' plates and provisions; instead of which, at present, there are only the naked walls.

Felons, at their entrance, are washed with warm water, and each man is clothed with the gaol uniform coat, waistcoat, and breeches; also two shirts, two pair of stockings, a pair of shoes, a hat, and a woollen cap. Here is likewise an oven to purify offensive clothes, and a place to hang them up till the prisoner is discharged.

At my two or three former visits, the County allowed those debtors to work who could procure employment, by which many not only supported themselves comfortably, but gave some assistance to their poor families. I was sorry to be informed in 1806, that this salutary indulgence was withheld, and the whole number (28) in a state of idleness, no work whatever being permitted in the gaol.

In many of our best governed prisons it is a maxim, that every attention possible should be paid to the means of labour.

Sir George Paul very justly observes, that "*Debtors*, and the *unconvicted*, should, doubtless, be allowed to employ the wages of their own industry, to make life more comfortable; but *under such restrictions as the good government of the prison renders indispensable*. What is it less than a palpable absurdity to commit a penyless offender *till he pays a fine*, and deny him the exercise of his art and industry to enable him to redeem his liberty?"

Since writing the above, however, candour obliges me to add, that I have been informed some debtors in Horsham Gaol had heretofore attempted to escape; and that some others would not conform to the Rules and *Restrictions* of the house, which caused the above prohibition of work, as the most effectual mode of correction.

Every Christmas a man goes about the county to collect donations for the relief of poor debtors here confined. The money thus procured is distributed amongst them at 2*s.* *per* week, till the whole net produce is expended.

expended. In 1805, the contribution amounted to £67. 2*s.*; and in 1806, to £84. 11*s.* 11*d.*; out of which the collector had one fourth for his expences, time, and trouble.

At my several visits here, I recollect to have seen one *Simon Southward*, a debtor, who is said to have been committed to Horsham Gaol so long since as the 22d of February, *One thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven*, for a debt of £15. He styles himself (if still alive) *Simon Earl of Derby, King in Man*; and is very orderly and inoffensive, though evidently deranged. He is now allowed 6*s.* a-week by the parish.

There are excellent *Rules* and *Orders* for the government of this Gaol, printed and hung up; as are the Clauses against Spirituous liquors; but not the Act for Preservation of Health.

The sewers throughout are very judiciously placed.

The *Lent* assizes for Sussex are held at East Grinstead; and the *Summer* alternately at Lewes and Horsham.

JAMES NEILD.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

AS I am in the habit of taking rides this beautiful time of the year, my eyes were struck, the other day, with a board on a smart-looking house near a town in Essex, containing the following inscription:

"Young Gentlemen boarded and educated by the Rev. ——."

As I know the names of most of the Clergy in the neighbourhood, I inquired who this reverend newcomer was, thus to instruct the rising generation? I fortunately met with a gentleman, who had known him keeping a country shop in a small town in Wiltshire. He is now one of the Sectaries with which this county abounds, tacks Reverend to his name, and is come to open a school, and give instruction *above that which is written*.

Now, Mr. Urban, this is, I think, not one of the least evils in this leveling age; *Reverend* used properly to be applied to the Established Clergy. It is now used by every mechanic and shopkeeper who sets up for a *Teacher*.

I do not despair of seeing the time when it will be left off by our own Clergy; when I suppose coloured clothes and laced hats will follow; indeed, now it is the etiquette in letters to address them with plain *Sir*; and, as this is observed by the Pillars of our Church the Bishops (with due respect be it spoken), it must of course be right.

There are also equal irregularities crept in, as to Degrees. A. M. it has been humbly thought, was appropriated to Cambridge and Oxford men; but, on looking over a new publication the other day, in which the Author calls himself A. M. I enquired of which University he was, and was answered "of Glasgow;" so that I see the Medical leveling principle is coming into Arts and Divinity, which has long been in Physic. If the two Universities are, as they are called, the two eyes of the kingdom, their sight must be much affected at seeing their privileges invaded in this manner.

Now I am complaining of grievances, I shall mention one more; the University of Cambridge conferring degrees on any man who has his name on the books a certain number of years, without even seeing the University: I think it is fifteen years; and they are called "Fifteen-year men." They have equal privileges with others who have kept their regular terms. The Oxford men justly laugh at this. One may, in this leveling age, say with the Poet, *vix ea nostra voco*; but I think, when parents have spent so much on their children's education, and their children have dedicated so much time to the pursuit of learning, it is very hard they should not have the exclusive *privileges*, which they may be said to have earned, if they have not the emoluments, the *opima spolia*. But others creep in, in this irregular way, and enjoy the same privileges and advantages with them.

Yours, &c. NORMALIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

AMONG the sciences that occupy the attention of mankind, few offer greater attractions than Natural History. The inexhaustible treasures of Creation are every where spread before our eyes, to command our admiration, and invite our investigation. They are sought out, to use the language of a Sacred writer, by all those who have pleasure therein. The admirer of Nature derives from this source a pleasure peculiar to himself,

self. His rural excursions become doubly interesting. To what point soever his rides or his walks are directed, entertainment attends his path. The mountain, the valley, the forest, the river, the morass, the shores of the Ocean, all contain objects worthy of his research; varying with the varying seasons of the year. In walking upon the Durham coast, during the month of May, one may observe, among shells scattered on the sand, the bone of that singular production, called by Naturalists the Cuttle-fish, *Sepia officinalis* of Linnæus. The inhabitants of that coast term the bone a May-shell, because cast up by the sea only or chiefly in the month of May. It is there used to remove the roughness sometimes found on the surface of parchment. Combined with antiseptics, Cuttle-bone is sold in the shops as a dentrifice. Upon the Continent they hold it in high esteem for the same use. An experienced fisherman tells me, he suspects the bone of the Cuttle-fish is annually renewed; the old bone being then set at liberty, in the same manner as the slough of serpents floats upon the waves to the shore. This supposition receives support from the circumstance of Cuttle-bone being found on our Northern shores only at one season of the year. If these bones are the rejected remains of Cuttle-fishes, whose flesh has been devoured by fishes of prey, why are they not observed through the whole year? I wish for the opinion of some of your Northern Correspondents on the subject. Mr. Pennant does not propose any solution of the difficulty in his British Zoology. The whole genus is furnished by the Creator with glands, which supply a liquor of pitchy blackness. When in fear of being devoured by fishes of prey, the Cuttle immediately ejects the liquor. The surrounding water thus obscured, interposes an impenetrable veil to the sight of the pursuing enemy, and the Cuttle escapes unhurt. Pennant observes, that the antients sometimes made use of this liquor instead of ink. Of its use in modern times he takes no notice, an unaccountable omission in so intelligent a writer. The Chinese, it is certain, make the liquor of the Cuttle-fish the basis of their ink, the Indian ink used in this country to shade drawings. The genuine Indian ink is an inspissated substance or glue prepared from the very species under consideration. They mix the liquor, fresh drawn from the fish, with the starch of rice, or some other legumenous vegetable. Prepared in this manner, it is exported into all parts of the world, under the name of China ink. In Italy, and in the Southern provinces of France, they employ the liquor of the Cuttle-fish for the same purposes, and with a success equal to that of the Chinese. Should these few remarks afford any entertainment to your numerous Readers, it will gratify

A Student of Nature.

Mr. Urban, *August* 2.

In turning over your valuable Miscellany, I observe in vol. LXIV. p. 783, a Letter from Leominster, signed Samuel Nicholas, describing a leaden urn in his possession, the inscription on which seems to indicate that it once contained the heart of Sir Henry Sydney. I have no doubt of the fact. We have the concurrent testimony of several respectable historians that Sir Henry Sydney died at the Bishop's palace at Worcester; that his body was buried at Penshurst; and his heart sent to Ludlow to be interred in his daughter Ambrosia's tomb. It is, therefore, likely that this leaden Urn, in Mr. Nicholas' possession, was purloined from the tomb at Ludlow, by the sacrilegious hand of some rapacious sexton, and conveyed to Leominster (a neighbouring town) for the convenience of sale; purchased, perhaps, by Dr. Coningsby, the Antiquary mentioned in Mr. Nicholas's letter. However these conjectures may be founded, I would wish to know, by means of some one of your Ludlow Correspondents, whether there is any vestige of Lady Ambrosia's tomb at that place; or any mark or remembrance of its having been so violated.

In the same volume, p. 976, your old Correspondent, B. I. B. speaks of a mountain ash tree in the forest near Bewdley, *bearing pears*. It does not appear in my researches, that B. I. B. was ever satisfied in his enquiries as to the name of this remarkable tree. A lapse of twenty years may either have enlightened his mind, or blunted his curiosity. But I will take the chance of finding him *an evergreen*, and

and inform him, that this identical tree was described by Alderman Pitts of Worcester, in the Philosophical Transactions, as long ago as the year 1678; that it still flourishes in the forest of Wyre, near Bewdley, in full strength and beauty. A few years ago it was accurately and scientifically described by Mr. Sowerby in his *English Botany*, under the name of the *Pyrus Domestica*. The plate 350 of that useful and elegant work represents a branch of the tree bearing fruit and flowers, which was sent to the editor, as a specimen, by Lord Viscount Valentia, who then resided in the neighbourhood at his seat at Over Asley. This tree is, I believe, quite a rarity, and I think likely to remain so, as every endeavour to propagate it has hitherto failed of success. The country people call it the "*Wilty pear tree.*"

I ought to apologise to Mr. Urban for reviving these neglected articles; but it seems we are something like the Anglo-Americans (as they are described by modern travellers), eternal in our questions, but sparing in our answers. Q. F.

Mr. Urban, *June* 4.

IN April, p. 288, there is a tribute to the memory of the Rev. D. Watson, Vicar of Middleton Tyers in Yorkshire; with his Epitaph in the Abbey Church, Bath. Will you permit an old Correspondent to enquire, through your Magazine, whether Mr. Watson's Historical Catechism on the Progress of *Revealed Religion*, *the Authority of the Scriptures*, *and the Principles of Christianity*, is in print? It was written by him for the young people of his parish; and printed, as I imagine, only at Newcastle, and probably is little known. It is addressed to his parishioners in a manner at once impressive, pious, and plain. The Catechism, or Discourses, as they are also called by him, are worthy the writer, and above the eulogium of my pen; and the sole motive of my addressing you on the subject is, to call the attention of those to this work, who are interested for the rising generation; and that if it be out of print, whether it would not be doing a very acceptable service to reprint it? No doubt it is yet in the hands of many of those for whose use it was intended.

Permit me to say, Mr. Urban, that were similar pains taken by Clergymen to instruct the young people of their parishes, and religious knowledge diffused in the manner Mr. Watson has done, we should not hear so much of the alarming growth of Methodism; nor would young people thus rationally instructed in the divine authority of the Scriptures, if of enquiring minds, be endangered by the pert objections of Sceptics, nor, if their turn of mind is serious, will they easily fall into the snares of Fanaticism, who have been taught, by those whose peculiar business it is, in what true piety and genuine Christianity consists. The work was published in 1768. X. Y.

Mr. Urban, *August* 15.

FAVOURED as the inhabitants of this kingdom are, in the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, it is the more to be regretted that such enjoyment should be embittered by the pernicious extremes to which the unrestrained freedom of speaking, thinking, and acting, too frequently lead; or that it should be necessary to put any check upon that freedom, which is found to produce (when enjoyed with moderation) such happy effects; yet such is the imperfect state of man, and so apt is he to abuse every blessing, that uncontrouled Liberty becomes too often a curse, and leads to evils of the most alarming nature. Of all the privileges that Englishmen possess, there seems no one of which they are more jealous than what is termed the Liberty of the Press; they can submit to a Licenser of the Stage, who is vested with a power subjecting every dramatic piece to be prohibited, which contains immoral or seditious sentiments; yet to put the Press under a similar controul, would be held a very serious infringement on their freedom. If, however, we consider the extent of the mischief which may be produced by the licentiousness of the Stage, how trifling must it appear, in comparison with what may be produced by the licentiousness of the Press! How few persons are likely to be contaminated by the performance of an immoral play, compared with those who may be rendered vicious by the publication of an immoral book, which can be circulated throughout the kingdom, and may enter every house, from the mansion

mission to the cottage. It will nevertheless be urged, that so much real benefit is derived from a free Press, that the restraint of its freedom would produce more lasting mischief. Allowing this to be the case, might not some salutary regulations be adopted, with regard to those whose employment consists in the dissemination of the works of the Press? I more particularly allude to the keepers of Circulating Libraries. These institutions have increased for some years in a very extraordinary degree, and may, without any unnecessary severity, be said to encourage the production of such works as disgrace the English Press; not a vile contemptible novel, or romance, makes its appearance, but what will find its way to the circulating library. A fund of variety is all that the master of the shop finds requisite; and it would be vain to suppose he thinks it at all incumbent on him to enquire into the nature or tendency of the books he provides for the perusal of his customers, who thus, too often, swallow "the total grist unsifted, husks and all."

Juvenile Libraries have also, of late years, reared their heads in the Metropolis; and some recent circumstances have shewn us, that they are not always* the fountains of purity†; some of the books intended for the perusal of children being highly improper; and, under the semblance of instruction, conveying the subtlest poison.—As it is no less the duty than the interest of every government to watch over the morals of the people, and to prevent, as far as is consistent with the constitution, every increasing evil, it would surely be well worth the consideration of the Legislature, whether some enquiry should be instituted, into the character and principles of those whose employment has a tendency to affect in a very material degree the minds of the people; and more particularly of the rising generation. In matters of less consequence, a licence is required to be obtained, for the carrying on a particular trade, which licence may be withheld on complaint of improper conduct. This is done in the case of the occupiers of public-houses, to prevent the encouragement which such houses might afford to the dissolute and depraved; and surely to prevent dissoluteness and depravity by checking the cause, is a more rational policy, and more worthy of adoption.

I have understood that a Law was formerly enacted, which has probably become obsolete, obliging every schoolmaster, before he commenced his occupation, to apply for and obtain a licence, or testimonial, from the Bishop of the Diocese. Was such a regulation now in force (with a proper previous examination), we should not see and hear of so many ignorant and improper instructors of youth; and was it extended to the teachers of religion, we should have fewer enthusiastic bawlers of Methodism and absurdity.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Middle Scotland-yard, September 4.*

ON the great road from London to West Chester, one finds at the principal inns the coats of arms of several Lord-Lieutenants of Ireland framed and hung up in the best rooms. At the bottom of these armorial pictures (as I may call them) is a full display of all the titles of the party, together with the date of the year when each Vice-Roy-ship commenced. I have often enquired the reason of this custom, but never could procure a satisfactory answer. I do not reprobate the idea of this relick of antient dignity, as these heraldic monuments were doubtless intended to operate as public evidences of the passage of each Lord Deputy to his delegated Government. They now seem only to be preserved for the gratification of the vanity of the capital inn-keepers, by shewing to humbler travellers that such and such Lord Lieutenants did them the honour to stop at their houses: and yet I will not say but that for half-a-crown handsomely offered to his Excellency's gentleman they might likewise have been part of the furniture of every ale-house in Dunstable.

After fruitless enquiry, accident furnished me with the ground of this custom, which now only serves to excite a little transitory curiosity. Having occasion to look into Sir Dudley Digges's Complete Ambassador,

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* Mr. Newbery's were always excellent.

† See Mr. Garrow's speech on a late trial in the King's Bench.

dor, published 1654, I was obliged to the Editor for a solution, who (in the Preface, signed A. H.) speaking of the reserve of English Ambassadors in not making public their negotiations, has this observation:—"We have hardly any notion of them but by their *Arms*, which are hung up in *Inns* where they passed."

This paragraph, Sir, at once accounts for the point before us, and is sufficient at the same time to shew that the custom was antiently (and even in the last century) common to every Ambassador, though it now only survives with those who go in the greater and more elevated line of Royal Representation to Ireland.

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Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, Aug.* 10.

AMONG the vast variety of important articles in a late number of your highly-entertaining Miscellany, nothing struck me more than the Rev. Mr. Hall's remarks on the prunings of the Vine. It is fortunate that some among us think for themselves; and communicate the result of their thoughts and experiments to others. I have tried the Tea from the leaves of the Vine, and find it by no means disagreeable; while, at the same time, it is better calculated (I speak from experience) for strengthening the nerves than that commonly used. I have also found much valuable juice in the prunings; and am glad to hear that at Bath, Bristol, Cheltenham, and other parts, they are beginning to turn it to account. Your remarks on Mr. Hall's travels in Scotland, published last year, who, I suppose, is the same gentleman, made me enquire after them, and read them; which I did, on the whole, with a considerable degree of interest and pleasure. I have preserved some of the prunings both of my own and my next neighbour's Vines, and shall try what can be procured from them, after they have been laid up a month or two; at which period you may perhaps hear from me. JOHN JONES.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 4.

THE real admirers of Shakspeare must be highly gratified with the recent publication of their favourite Bard, reprinted from the first edition in 1623. Too long have the pages of Shakspeare been filled with the tedious dissertations on old customs, the long quotations from contemporary authors, the endless controversies on the comparative merit of rival readings, and the ridiculous projects of punctuation of purblind annotators and groveling transcribers of black letter. Instead of help, these *boasted* improvements have become serious hindrances and nuisances of the first magnitude. But as "a great book is a great evil," I am anxious for a republication of it in octavo *verbatim* and *literatim*. To which if a good glossary *only* were added, it would render this edition extremely desirable. I trust that some patriotic bookseller will ere long favour the publick with the genuine text of Shakspeare in an accessible and convenient form, and freed from that chaos of trifles which has distended thirty-five plays into twenty-one octavo volumes. AVON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, Sept.* 6.

WITH respect to what your Correspondent, *A Constant Reader*, p. 671, says, relative to the *White Lead Manufactories*, I believe his observations are too true; and that the preventive which he proposes may be in some degree effectual.

But permit me to mention, that about forty-eight years ago, a considerable manufactory of this kind was established in my neighbourhood: and I was told that the workmen had strict orders to be particularly attentive to cleanliness when taking food after their employment, and to eat fat provisions. However, notwithstanding these precautions, several of the workmen were attacked with a dreadful disorder, commonly called the *Bellend*, which frequently proved mortal.

But, as I have not for a long time heard of any person in the manufactory being affected with this complaint, I was curious to know the reason of it; and, upon asking one of the workmen, who had been employed in the Manufactory above 20 years, he replied, "Sir, we work the lead wet, and nobody takes any harm from it." EDWARD GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

HAVING met with the following passage in a late publication against

against Capital Punishments, which appears to me to be founded on good sense and just observation; I shall beg the insertion of it in your next Miscellany.

"Another evil results from the extreme severity of Punishments; especially in cases of simple robbery. Humane and compassionate persons are reluctant to commence a criminal prosecution; and if they cannot avoid doing it, their feelings restrain them, in some cases, from bringing forward such evidence as would convict the offender, because they know his life is at stake. If the laws were more merciful, and the punishment adapted to promote the reformation of the culprit, there could be no reluctance, even in the breast of the most humane, to prosecute and convict him; and, in many instances, he would be stopped in the early part of his criminal career, and probably prevented from ever becoming a great delinquent. As things now are, pity restrains from subjecting the offender to the rigour of the law, until his crimes become flagrant. The consequence is, that petty villains are often suffered to escape, and commit greater depredation."

The above-mentioned book, which is intituled: "*Letters on Capital Punishments; addressed to the English Judges*," is well worth the attention of those who interest themselves about the important subject therein discussed. A Constant Reader.

Illustrations of Horace.

Book II. Epistle I.

To Augustus.

[*In continuation from our last.*]

On the unfortunate termination of the battle of Philippi, and the death of these last of the Romans, it was a matter of choice with Horace—whether, like many others, he should go over to the young Pompeius, or, as still a greater number did, enter into the service under Antonius and Octavius. For the latter he was too noble-minded, and for taking the former course too prudent; for, that it was now all over with the Republic, was, with a less accurate knowledge of the present posture of affairs than we may suppose him to have possessed, easy to have been foreseen. No other alternative was, therefore, left him, than in the first place to provide for his personal safety, and — we know not how, nor by whose mediation* — to obtain at least this boon from the Conquerors, that he might have leave to exist. The question, however, was on what? seeing his little patrimonial estate was sunk in the triumviral exchequer. For one of his cast of mind, and in his situation, it would have been difficult to have hit upon an expedient, had not the Muses, in whose service he had been brought up, taken him under their protection.

Whether any of the first essays, by which he produced himself at Rome, have reached our times, cannot easily be determined. We perceive, however, from one of his Sermones, that he was beholden for his friendship with the poets Virgil and Varius to his prior acquaintance with Mæcenas†. Nine months afterwards he found himself received amongst the more confidential clients, or friends, of that great personage ‡: and probably within the space of a few years from that time, obtained from the liberality of that princely nobleman, whose affection he had won, the Sabine farm which he so often speaks of in his works.

It does not appear, that during the whole period of the triumvirate, he was admitted to an intimacy with Octavius or the afterwards Augustus; and, excepting one solitary, perhaps even doubtful passage, where he is named

* The generally received opinion indeed is, that Mæcenas, immediately after the battle of Philippi, asked and obtained the life of our Poet. I know not whether it has any other foundation than the slight testimony of Sidonius Apollinaris: but I have in behalf of my opinion the testimony of one who must have been the best informed of the matter, and that is Horace himself, who relates the history of his acquaintance with Mæcenas in the sixth of the Sermones of Book I. with sufficient perspicuity for leaving no room to doubt on that head.

† *Nulla—mihi te fors obtulit. Optimus olim*
Virgilius, post hunc *Varius*, *dixere quid essem.*
We see by this, that it required more than one attack on the favourite and confidant of Octavius, before he could resolve on admitting to his presence, the Poet, who probably wished to recommend himself to him.

‡ —— revocas nono post mense, jubesque
Esse in amicorum numero. *Ibid.*

named among those whose approbation would be flattering to him *; nothing, in all that he wrote before the battle of Actium, has any particular reference to him, or gives any intimation that he interested himself in behalf either of the person or the affairs of that triumvir. The considerable though short character which he had acted among the Anti-Cæsarian Party, would alone, in the dependent circumstances in which he now was, have called for this reserve, simply in a view to his honour and safety. But a number of distant hints scattered here and there in his earlier performances, which cannot escape the attentive reader, make it credible, that his heart had at least as much share in it as his prudence; and that it was only with difficulty, and after a long time, that he could bring himself publicly to offer incense to the leader of that party for which the gods had declared themselves. I find even in the thirteenth epode a trait that cannot be construed otherwise than as a wish, involuntarily as it were escaping his breast, but pretty plain and not hopeless, to see the Republic again restored. He encourages one of his friends to pass a jovial day with him:

——— *rapiamus, amici,*
Occasionem de die,
Dumque virent genua,
Et decet, obducta solvatur fronte senectus;
Tu vina Torquato move
Consule pressa meo!

And now, adds he, as it were to prevent any objection which his friend might alledge from the calamities of the times:

Cætera mitteloqui! Deus hæc fortasse benigna
Reducet in sedem vice:
Nunc et Achæmeniâ
Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cylleneâ
Levare diris pectora
Solicitudinibus.

Words partly ænigmatical, which in our Poet's mouth could have no other meaning than this: "Discard all political affairs from your mind! Not a word of disagreeable matters! Perhaps the leaf is turning over, and a god, now declaring himself on our side, will replace all in its proper situation. Now, my friend, let us profusely anoint ourselves with nard, and with songs and the harp drive away sorrow, for which we have such prodigious cause, and which yet would be of so little use to us." — In the seventh epode to the Roman people, *Quo nunc, scelesti, ruitis?* and in the sixteenth,

Altera jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,
Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit,

he chides the Romans in such an acrimonious strain, as sounds not merely like poetic rage, but as flowing from a heart swollen with such emotions as defy the restraints of prudence. In neither, indeed, is there one word directly against Cæsar; but likewise not a syllable that discovers the smallest affection to his cause. In the latter he even goes so far as to urge his fellow citizens, or at least the better part of them, after the example of the Phocæans of old †, to abandon the city ‡ devoted to corrup-

* Cruquius and Baxter, indeed, find it not in the smallest degree doubtful: other expositors, however, to whom likewise Gesner accedes, cannot believe, that an *homuncio*, like Horace, would have mentioned the *Cæsarem divi filium* so *sans façon* amongst his friends, and still more slightly under the name *Octavius* — and chuse rather to have recourse to some unknown Octavius. Against this, however, it might be alledged, that the young Cæsar *divi filius* at that time was not yet called Augustus, and his family name Octavius would hardly have been taken as an affront; that moreover he was still in an undecided state, and notwithstanding he always retained the indefinite authority *triumviri reipublicæ constituendæ*, although, in order to mitigate the odiousness of that tyrannical authority, he affected great popularity, and in matters which had no relation to the government, arrogated to himself no prerogative beyond other Romans of his rank; and lastly, that Horace, in the passage here in question, in all probability named the principal members of the society who used to frequent the house of Mæcenas, consisting of the most honourable personages and ablest heads of Rome, and that it was a very great honour to the young Cæsar, who had to acquire a reputation in point of understanding and manners, to appear in such company, and to be named among persons whose approbation it was Horace's ambition to obtain.

† On quitting their country for ever, and repairing to Gaul, where they became the founders of the long-flourishing republic of Massilia, which gave place to the modern Marseilles.

‡ *Eamus* omnis *execrata civitas*
Aut pars *indocili* melior *grege: mollis et exspes*
Inominata perprimat cubilia, &c.

tion,

tion, and go as far as their feet would carry them, or any wind should drive them, in quest of some new abode: but previously, like the Phocæans, by a solemn oath to deprive themselves of all liberty ever to return. The whole ode is composed in a style of dejection and spleen at the desperate situation of the Republic; by no means indicative of a poet who wanted to pay his court to Octavius! Even in the first epode, where he intreats his beloved Mæcenas with the utmost warmth of friendship to let him be his comrade in the battle of Actium, — nay even in the ninth, where he expresses his joy to the same friend on account of the victory obtained, he did not once think of seizing so fair an opportunity for saying somewhat flattering to him whom that victory had made master of the world. To be brief, as long as Octavius might be regarded as a mere usurper, Horace remained consistent with what he had been in better times; and not till after the former had solemnly restored all triumviral authority to the Senate and People of Rome, and was petitioned by all ranks, now longing for rest, with the warmest enthusiasm to accept again at their hands a legitimate authority — in the second ode of the first book does he unite his voice with that of the publick at large in acknowledging the new Augustus as him whom the gods had selected to console the world for the miseries it had suffered; and, as if seized with the fond epidemical enthusiasm of the Romans, he concludes with this strophe, so beautiful in the original:

Late may you rise to heaven again,
And long o'er Rome propitious reign;
Nor, at our crimes offended, fly
Too soon, to bless your native sky!
Here rather still great triumphs love;
Here your just titles still approve,
Of Prince and Father of our land!

From this time forward we find in the three first books of odes still some few, wherein honourable mention is made of Augustus, but not one addressed directly to himself, or that could be considered as a panegyric on him. For that the 12th in the first book is inscribed *ad Augustum*, Horace is as innocent of it, as that the fourteenth in the same book in some editions bears the unintelligible superscription *in Brutum bellum civile parant:m*. That twelfth ode is properly nothing but a long enumeration of heroes partly mythological and partly old Roman, all of whom he would fain celebrate at once, and therefore celebrates none of them. He names Regulus, the Scauri, Æmilius Paulus, Fabricius, and Curius, &c. and finishes at last with the compliment:

—— *micat inter omnes*
Julium sidus, *velut inter ignes*
Luna minores.

But all that he adds in the three subsequent strophes, which are addressed to the father of the Gods, is the account, that the government of Olympus and of the Earth is divided between him and Augustus; and the latter, immediately on his having subdued the Parthians, Indians, and Seres, will, second to Jupiter alone, rule the wide world.

Te minor latum reget æquus orbem.

This was rather a matter of fact than a piece of flattery; and the whole ode loses, methinks, a good part of what might have made it agreeable to Augustus, by the uncertainty of the Poet whose praises he should sing, and by the bold passage:

—— *an quietum*
Pompili regnum memorem, an superbi
Tarquini fasces, *an* CATONIS
NOBILE LETHUM?

This ode in general, notwithstanding the fine Pindaric flight with which it soars, has pretty much the appearance as though it was intended to serve as a supplement to the apologies he makes, in the sixth of the first book, to the great Agrippa; and in the twelfth of the second book to Mæcenas, for his pretended inability to sing worthily the exploits of Cæsar Augustus: — apologies which in all appearance had a particular occasion, and are exactly the same with those which he passes upon Augustus himself in the present epistle. The true cause lay neither in the inability

* There might possibly have been something poetical in the proceeding, if by this affectation of frivolity, and the addition,

—— *Vacui, sive, quid urimur,*
Non præter solitum leves,

he wished rather to pass with Agrippa for a thoughtless, unsuspecting fop, solely in pursuit of pleasure, than for a malcontent.

nor

nor in the indolence of the Poet, nor in the frivolous pretext* which he was not ashamed to offer to a man like Agrippa —

Nos convivia, nos prælia virginum
Sectis in juvenes unguibus acrium
Cantamus, —

but in the sentiment that it did not suit him to celebrate the achievements of the man against whom, as against the subverter of the Roman liberty, he had formerly fought, and from whose hands all the *aqua lustralis* in the world could not wash away the blood of a Brutus and Cassius, and so many other noble Romans, who had fallen as sacrifices to his ambition. It would have been preposterous to have openly and directly declared those sentiments; but on every occasion he gave more of them to be observed, even by the most distinguished persons in the government, than he would have done, if his sentiments on that point had been less habitual, and their vivacity had not occasionally hurried him beyond the bounds of timid prudence. Proofs of this, I think, are perceptible particularly in that elegant ode to the Consul Asinius Pollio (the first of the second book), where he speaks of the last triumvirate and the civil war it produced, the history whereof Pollio had it in contemplation to compose, in such a strain as by no means betrays a Cæsarian; and where that single strophe,

Audire magnos jam videor duces
Non indecoro pulvere sordidos,
Et cuncta terrarum subacta
Præter atrocem animum Catonis,—

is equal to the finest monument that could have been erected to the uncontroulable Cato, and the other noble characters who bled for liberty.

It is easy to conceive, that our Poet — with such warm and little dissembled sentiments towards the champions of the good old cause, and with so much apathy and indifference for those whose crimes and good fortune had given them the upper-hand, — had need of all his *amœnity* in conversation, all his talents, and all the friendship of Mæcenas, which he had won by their means, in order to avoid falling under suspicion in one way or another of a secret disaffection to the new constitution. But we likewise conceive, how necessary it was for him to retire from social life and from Rome, to sequester himself at his Sabine farm, and acquire that absolute indifference towards any increase of fortune, and that readiness to relinquish even the pittance which he had, which he so often professed to Mæcenas, and which he particularly expresses in the following strophes of the 29th ode of the third book, with all the warmth and sincerity of a man, who had lived to see such striking instances of the inconstancy of human affairs:

Fortuna, sævo læta negotio, et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.
Laudo manentem: si celeres quatit
Pennas, resigno quæ dedit, et meâ
Virtute me involvo, probamque
Pauperiem sine dote quæro.

We shall scarcely be mistaken if in this temper and disposition of our Poet we seek the real cause of his declining the offer made him by Augustus, through Mæcenas, of engaging in his service and taking charge of his private correspondence*, under the specious pretext of his ill state of health. I think we cannot require a stronger argument that Horace wished not to be seen either by his contemporaries or by posterity so near to the person of the oppressor of

* *Augustus ei epistolarum officium obtulit, ut hoc ad Mæcenatem scripto significaret: Ante ipse sufficiebam scribendis epistolis amicorum: nunc occupatissimus et infirmus, Horatium nostrum te cupio adducere. Veniet igitur ab ista* parasitica mensa *ad hanc* regiam, *et nos in epistolis scribendis adjuvabit.* Sueton. in *vita Horat.* It cannot, perhaps, be ascertained at what juncture that proposal was made to Horace; there is room to conjecture, however, that it might have happened soon after the time that the heir of Cæsar was honoured with the glorious name of Augustus, somewhere about the year 729. It is not to be concealed, that the expression, "Let him therefore come from that (namely thy) parasitical table to this royal one," might throw suspicion over the whole transaction, on recollecting, that Octavius, ere the prædicate Augustus was conferred upon him, abandoned the idea of denominating himself Romulus, solely because he perceived how greatly he should displease the Romans by assuming a name whereby he would seem to affect the regal dignity, so odious to them. Dio, lib. liii. Where is the probability that Augustus should call his table a royal one; he, who by an especial edict forbad

of his former party and of the whole Republic; and that he was neither deficient in courage, to encounter the risk of incurring the displeasure and suspicion of Augustus, nor in virtue, to refuse a post, which, in all probability, would have procured him authority, influence, and opportunity for infinitely augmenting the splendour of his fortune. For, that he had no better motive to this refusal than the love of indolence and ease, no one will suppose, who has studied his character with any attention in his works, and who is sufficiently generous himself, to be just to an honourable man. He whose desires do not extend beyond the middle state between opulence and penury — the necessaries of respectable life — may, indeed, be very happy with that disposition; but nobody, in whose option the means of obtaining riches and authority are placed, has that disposition, unless a better principle of conduct presides in his breast, than indolence and pleasure.

Augustus, no doubt, was aware of Horace's real motive; but ever since he had peacefully and alone presided over the Roman world, he had made it an invariable rule, in all that concerned his private life, not to assume any superiority over other Romans, but to respect the liberty of individuals, to the end that the yoke which he laid on the nation at large might be the less sensibly felt. To reject a proposal of the nature of that which he made to Horace, from a Tiberius or Domitian might have been attended with danger: whereas Augustus not only took in good part the allegations of the poet, but affected from that time forth more than ever to shew him marks of esteem. In proportion as Horace respectfully retreated, the more engaging, and almost importunate was Augustus: it seemed as though something were wanting to the complete satisfaction which his elevation ought to give him, unless he could win the affection of that extraordinary character, who, under the appearance of a man of wit and pleasure, entertained in his breast sentiments and virtues, which carried the signature of the exalted friend of his youth, and rendered him worthy of better times. Augustus had artfully brought to compliance so many of the hot-headed Pompeians; and was Horace alone not to be brought over as a warm and zealous adherent to his person and government?—The three short letters of which Suetonius has handed down to us some extracts, evidently shew, that Augustus was by no means indifferent on that head. He is continually returning to the attack, plies him now in the affectionate, now in the jocular style; and, perceiving no ground gained, at last with a sort of sensibility, that leaves the Poet without a single evasion more, — "Think then," writes he to him, "that thou mayst take as much liberty with me, as though thou wert really one of my commensales; fain would I, thou knowest, have adopted this relation to thee, if the state of thy health had permitted it *." — Some time afterwards, in a jocular strain, he seems to give him to understand that he took his feigned excuse for what it was: "How I hold thee in my remembrance, thou mayest learn from our common friend Septimius, in whose presence I found occasion to mention thee; for thou must not imagine that because thou hast haughtily disdained our friendship, we therefore from just resentment should as haughtily look over thee *."

had any to give him the title of *Dominus*, and never would allow himself to be greeted by any of his nephews or adopted sons, either in jest or earnest, with the title of Lord? *Sueton.* Aug. cap. 53. I cannot, however, persuade myself, that the authenticity of the letter adduced by Suetonius is on that account questionable; and Augustus, who was always joking and punning with Mæcenas, might, with all his discretion, have employed this expression, perhaps however jocosely, and in order by the *mensa regia* to form an antithesis with the *parasitica*, especially in a careless letter to a confidant, which he certainly had no apprehension would ever fall into other hands, or at least was sure that during his lifetime it would never come before the publick. That Suetonius had in his possession a whole collection of Augustus's familiar letters (which perhaps were preserved in the *Bibliotheca Palatina*) is to be gathered from his life of that Prince — and the letter of which we are now speaking is moreover confirmed by another to Horace himself, which Suetonius has quoted in the following. What interest could any one have had in forging that letter? Or would not the fraud have already been detected in the time of Suetonius?

* *Sume tibi aliquid juris apud me, tanquam si convictor mihi fueris; quoniam id usu*

mihi

thee*." This letter appears to be written during the sojourn of Augustus in Spain in the year 729. The stroke was felt; though it seems to have had no other effect upon Horace, than to squeeze from him possibly the fourteenth ode of the third book, wherein he urges the Romans to rejoice in the approaching triumphant return of their Prince from the expedition against the Asturians and Biscayans. During that campaign Augustus had been afflicted with a violent fit of sickness, and it was even current at Rome that he was dead. The fears and alarms which these reports disseminated amongst the people, and the demonstrations which Augustus on that occasion received of the affection of the Romans, gave the Poet a most favourable opportunity for moving descriptions; and in what a beautiful light might he, without drawing upon himself the slightest imputation of flattery and exaggeration, have placed the portrait of the Prince†. But Horace could not submit to act the Poet at the expence of his heart; or rather, his heart had so little share in that ode, that he even keeps far below the historical truth. What can be colder than this commencement:

Herculis ritu modo dictus, o plebs,
Morte venalem petiisse laurum
Cæsar, Hispanâ repetit penates
Victor ab urbe?

And this is all that he had to say on so interesting a subject, considered simply in a poetical point of view! Was he wanting in capacity? That nobody who knows him will agree to. He was, therefore, only wanting in inclination. — In the whole ode, excepting the frozen and forced address to the Roman populace, there is nothing that looks like a compliment to Augustus, besides the fourth strophe,

Hic dies, vere mihi festus, atras
Eximet curas: ego nec tumultum,
Nec mori per vim metuam, tenente
Cæsare terras.

It was hardly possible for Horace to have stated more clearly and precisely the sole reason why he and the rest of the former champions of the Republic were reconciled to their present condition — but was that enough, I will not say for the courtier, but only for the poet, who with a less repugnant heart might have said so many fine things on that head? — whereas he employs nearly one half of the ode in ordering his servants to make preparations for an evening's entertainment, and to fetch the songstress Neæra, if she was not already bespoke. And who should suppose, that even in this same piece, in an ode on Augustus's return — from the other world, to which common report had already translated him, he would find occasion to recollect the year when he bore arms against Augustus, with a species of exultation? — "If the porter at Neæra's door refuse to let thee in, says he, go thy way, and say no more. At my time of life all inclination to lewdness is gone by. I should not, indeed, have borne such treatment when under the Consul Planeus (in the year 712); I was still in all the fire of youth!" — Probably that ode was not intended for the eye of Augustus; or, if it ever came to his sight, he could scarcely have taken it for a particular proof of Horace's attachment to his person.

Let me be allowed — since the point I am here treating of concerns a very material feature in the character of our Poet not yet sufficiently understood, or rather placed in a totally false light by the preconceived opinions of expositors — to add only

mihi tecum esse volui, si per valetudinem tuam fieri possit. *Sueton.* loc. cit. The last words give us clearly to understand, that he was determined, however, to leave the door open to him.

* *Tui qualem habeam memoriam poteris ex Septimio quoque nostro audire; nam incidit ut coram illo fieret à me tui mentio. Neque enim si tu superbus amicitiam nostram sprevisti, ideo nos quoque ἀνυπερφανεύμεθα.* Ibid. Ten English words would not suffice to express the comic import of this last Greek word.

† The author of the Memoirs of the Court of Augustus Cæsar thinks it was on this occasion, that Horace composed that fine ode, *Divis orte bonis* (the fifth of the fourth book). There is not, however, a word to be found in the ode itself, that has particular reference to that occasion; and we have, on the contrary, very good reasons for believing that it was written some years later, namely, prior to the return of Augustus from the journey he made to Gaul in the year 736.

this

this one consideration to the foregoing instances of his real disposition toward Augustus. In almost all his poems Horace swims against the popular tide. On every occasion, and even in some pieces particularly designed for that purpose, he inveighs against the corruption of the times, their excessive luxury, their degeneracy from the sentiments and virtues of their ancestors. Never is he more glowing, never more sublime, than when his heart swells with the contemplation of the illustrious personages of the old free Republic, the recollection of what Rome had been. In the very pieces that either begin or end with a cold, ambiguous, or hyperbolical encomium of Augustus, he gives scope to that genial inclination of his soul *; as he uniformly does in the pieces to Mæcenas, where he expresses in the most lively terms his passion for liberty, his indifference to a prosperity that depends on the opinion of another, and his contentedness with a poverty, in which he still felt himself rich beyond his wishes †. And these were not sentiments only for making parade of in verse: they were the copy of himself, the transcript of his life, and we must be wilfully unjust to him, if we persist in disavowing this fact. Do we suppose, however, that Horace meant thereby to pay his court to Augustus? Do we suppose that he who was so well acquainted with the world and with the human heart, was simple enough to be deceived by the apparent exertions of that politic Prince for reforming the Roman manners? Or can we imagine, that Augustus could have a real complacency in the old Roman spirit, which so frequently flashes from the works of our Poet, and account him a friend to his government, who took so little pains to conceal his republican sentiments, and so often gives it plainly enough to be understood, that it was only the just apprehension of still greater evils that compelled him to reckon the present state of things a benefit.

In the mean time, the Poet was sufficiently observant of the necessary decorum for not giving cause to a Prince, who was resolved as it were to reconcile the world to him by a mild and beneficent administration, to make an exception of him; and Augustus must naturally, amidst the cares of state, and the innumerable and almost boundless demonstrations of obsequiousness and adoration, which he received on all sides and from all ends of the earth, frequently overlook an individual of so little importance in the aggregate mass. But he did not entirely overlook him; and he could neither be in want of opportunity for observing how little solicitous our Poet was to attract his favourable regards, nor of reasons for being sensibly touched at it. That sensibility, — which in his billet to Horace last quoted from Suetonius, though in a jocular style, he shews with sufficient vivacity for enabling him to expect that Horace would feel the sting, — could not fail of being increased on perceiving from a copy of all the works then extant of the Bard, which the latter had sent him at his own request by Vinius Asella ‡, how little the Horatian Muse had done for him. Amongst so many Sermones, so many Epistles, not one — to Augustus. Amongst such a number of Odes — so few, where, as by constraint and with averted looks, as he passes by, he throws two grains of incense on his altar! Not a single work devoted to the fame of the Imperator and the celebration of his age; none, at least, that were at once worthy of him and of the Poet, and which had life enough to reach posterity! This was more than the vanity of Augustus could bear. He was angry in good earnest; and, in the first transports of his displeasure, the letter above quoted

* See, among others, particularly the fifth ode of the third book, where, after (as a good citizen determined not to act the nonconformist where it would serve no good purpose) he has in a couple of lines burnt the due incense to the new divinity of Augustus, as soon as possible turns away from him, and proceeds to fill almost the whole ode with the grand picture of the virtue and voluntary sacrifice of Regulus.

† *Hoc erat in votis, modus agri non ita magnus*, &c.
— — — Auctus atque
Dii melius fecere. Bene est, nihil amplius oro, &c. Serm. ii. 6.

‡ See the Thirteenth Epistle in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVII. p. 1100.

from

from Suetonius escaped him, wherein he makes a bolder thrust at the poet, and drives him to the necessity, either of altering his behaviour, or of tacitly consenting that Augustus had guessed the true cause of it.

Methinks this statement, founded on real facts, renders it very comprehensible, that Augustus, under these circumstances, and with a temperament which allowed him not always to be master of his first movements, was perfectly capable of employing an expression, which, offensive as it may sound, was yet the most direct and infallible means of effecting his purpose with Horace. The genuineness of the repeatedly-mentioned letter cannot, therefore, on account of that expression, be reasonably disputed; and it is absolutely not to be doubted, that the dangerous question, *an vereris ne apud posteros infame sit, quod videaris familiaris nobis esse*, forced from the worthy Poet the rather overstrained compliments in the present epistle, and in some odes of the fourth book (the first that were written after this epocha). — He could not be blamed, even without any other motive than that, for not wishing to carry things to extremities with a Prince, whose milder and more affable character, now adopted, could not appear sufficiently natural in the eyes of him who had known him at the time of the proscriptions, to preserve him always from the secret horror with which we return the caresses of a tamed wolf.

Let us not, however, be unjust to Augustus, who so amply compensated and almost effaced the infamy of the first twelve years of his life by a mild and honourable reign nearly four times as long. Every successive year the charming part he acted became more natural to him; every successive year increased his merits in behalf of Rome, whose second founder in some degree he was, and which became always dearer to him, as he acquired a greater right to regard it as his own work. Horace — who, as the eye-witness of all these so great, so rapid, so surprising changes, could not, perhaps, always resist the illusion of the moment— must not have had the heart of a poet, not at times to be captivated by his present feelings, not at least for a few instants to forget the past, and in Augustus to perceive only the restorer of the public security and peace, only the beneficent genius of a new æra springing up and flourishing beneath his guardian care. In such moments of genial transport, without meriting the reproach of deliberate adulation, he could chaunt his praise in such strains as these *:

Quo nihil majus meliusve terris
Fata donavere bonique divi,
Nec dabunt, quamvis redeant in aurum
Tempora priscum.

In some such moment might he even break out in this affectionate address †:

Quæ cura patrum, quæve Quiritium,
Plenis honorum muneribus tuas,
Auguste, *virtutes in ævum*
Per titulos memoresque fastos
Æternet? ——

However, the Odes to Augustus, which may be pronounced the most flattering in the fourth book, the fifth and fifteenth, consist in fact simply of an historically true relation of the several advantages which the world actually enjoyed under the new administration; and, if we even chuse to consider them as forced panegyrics, we must after all confess that Horace very well knew how to combine what he could no longer refuse to Augustus, with what was due to his own character.

W. T.

THE PROJECTOR, No. LXXXVII.

To the Author of the PROJECTOR.

SIR,

YOUR venerable predecessors in Queen Anne's reign did not think it beneath them to take notice of matters pertaining to the Church, as far as respected a proper behaviour in that place; from which I draw two inferences, first, that it was then the fashion to go to church, and secondly, that a becoming demeanour in that place was thought worthy of public notice. Now, Sir, as I have not such a bad opinion of the present age as to suppose that either of those practices are obsolete, I conceive that you will have no objection to introduce a few hints on the same subject, if I may trust the general tenour of your lucubrations. Having been long in the habit of going to

* Carm. lib. iv 2. † Ibid. iv. 14.

church,

church, and considering such habit as an indispensable obligation, (an opinion which in my youthful days was not thought so singular as it appears to some at present,) I flatter myself that I am qualified by observation and experience to furnish you with such information as will be authentic, and may be acceptable. But, as I have no inclination to dictate to you in your proper province, or to set up for a general reformer, I prefer throwing the few observations I have to offer into a form which I hope will be thought respectful and polite to all parties concerned, especially as I have good reason to suppose that the dictatorial manner will have no chance to succeed in a case where it is not in our power to follow it up with any degree of effectual discipline or lasting controul. Be pleased, therefore, Mr. Projector, to inform your readers that what I have got to say is submitted with all due deference to the opinion of those who may happen to think otherwise.

I would, then, observe, in the first place, that the compilers of the Book of Common Prayer, having prefixed a General Confession and Absolution to the morning and evening service, there appears no very urgent reason why the people should not come to church until a considerable time after these prayers have been put up. But I shall not enlarge on this part of my subject, because it would probably lead me into a long and perhaps unpleasant dissertation on indolence. I am aware that many entertainments which promise excess and midnight revelling, are appointed purposely to be held on Saturday, because Sunday is accounted a *Dies non*, and therefore a few hours may be borrowed from it, "without loss of time or hindrance of business." I allow, however, that what I complain of may not be practised out of any particular disrespect to the church service, but merely as a part of that general law which enjoins that all appointments should be kept *late*, or, in other words, that no person pretending in any degree to exist in genteel life, should ever be *in time* on any occasion whatever. Sanctioned, therefore, as this practice is by the highest authorities, it would ill become me to object to it, if I did not apprehend that the advocates for *lateness* have forgot that there is a material difference in the two cases which ought to suggest a different practice. If a party, for example, determine to keep a dinner engagement as late as possible, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the rest of the company must wait for them, and the dinner be nearly spoiled by the delay; whereas in the case now before us, the clergyman is under an obligation to begin at a fixed hour, and there is, I believe, no instance of putting back the prayers in compliment to those who are absent. Whether, if the same punctuality were observed in other engagements, any of the party would be willing to give up the first course, or be content to pop in one by one when the dinner is half over, I leave to their sober consideration, and proceed to other matters.

When for any reason persons are detained until the service is one third, or one half over, it is not absolutely necessary that they should, immediately on entrance, inform their friends why they were detained. The Rubrick has not appointed that the clergyman should make a stop for this purpose, and if he does not, there must be a clashing of subjects not of the most reverent kind. I do not say that apologies for such delays are unnecessary; but it is the general opinion that, if made in this way, they are not made in the proper time, or to the proper person.

There being in most cases a sufficient space allowed, either before going, or after returning from church, to make bows, throw nods, exhibit curtesies, and exchange compliments; these, it is presumed, may be dispensed with during the psalms or lessons, even if the curate's voice should not happen to be louder than the voices of two or three persons talking in a pew.

As disputes respecting hassocks, sometimes of a very serious kind, will peradventure occur, especially where these conveniencies have been mislaid or misplaced either by design or accident; all such disputes, particularly if carried on with a peculiar elevation of the voice, and certain angry motions of the head, may be very safely adjusted before the service begins,

gins, and nearly as well as during the prayers, unless where it is necessary to assert one's dignity, by drawing public attention.

If any person comes from a considerable distance, he may be cordially forgiven, if he does not begin an account of his journey the moment he takes his seat. The violence of the shower, the identical tree he stood under, the starting of his horse at the lightning, the behaviour of the woman at the Bear's Head, or the man at the turnpike-gate, are all matters capable of being postponed without injury to the powers of narration.

Those who happen to have a voice peculiarly harsh and disagreeable, are respectfully requested to observe that they afford very little gratification to the hearers around them, by repeating the prayers in a louder voice than any one else; and some part of this intimation is particularly recommended to those *who think they can sing*.

If Mrs. Jenkyns sports a new bonnet, that does not become her face at all, or Mrs. Tomkins's fine lace veil be discovered during the sermon (although it be well known that she bought it of Lady Spendthrift's woman), there is no immediate necessity for disturbing any part of the congregation by remarks on those objects, or even by wondering where they get the money to pay for such articles. It is the opinion of very sensible persons that all matters of debtor and creditor may be advantageously discussed during the week.

When children are introduced, it has been supposed that it would be an improvement to teach them how to behave, especially as sleeping, snoring, and squalling, are amusements which might as well be enjoyed at home, and create much less disturbance to those who are of opinion that the quiet of a whole congregation is of more importance than the indulgence of one child, although it may be the "prettiest dear" that ever was spoiled.

If a new-married couple enter the church, and it be absolutely impossible not to stare at them, and point them out to others who happen not to know them, their characters may be spared until after the prayer against "envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness," is fairly got rid of. There will be time enough then to wonder how he should marry such a dowdy creature, or how she should think of a tradesman, when her father left her such a fortune!

Simpering and smirking behind a fan, yawning in the folds of a fine handkerchief, looking every way but at the preacher, whispering everything that comes uppermost, and smiling at something that "came in one's head that very moment," are not ranked by the ablest Divines among the infallible symptoms of devotion, even if the clerk should make a blunder, the beadle let drop his staff, a hat fall over the gallery, a dog bark in the aile, or any other occurrence take place of so much more importance than what is going forward in the desk and pulpit.

Although the clergyman be a bachelor, it is not indispensably necessary that every eye should be scrutinizing his person, and every speculation be exhausted on his probable choice of a wife. The looks he throws to Miss Longfort's pew may be merely accidental, and there is no occasion to whisper that he visits the widow lady in the grove, when that and a thousand similar reports may be circulated loudly for six days together.

It is a decided case in the ecclesiastical court, that a Sunday newspaper is no part of the furniture of the clerk's desk or the churchwarden's pew, even if it contains the preceding night's Gazette, and it "was just put into his hand." As to the Overseer's anxious enquiries about the Russian fleet at the vestry-door, they may as well be postponed; nor does there seem sufficient time, during the voluntary, to land an army at Naples, or any part of Italy.

Those who indulge themselves with a nap during the sermon, are respectfully informed that the pews were not built for that express purpose; and that sleeping, in the opinion of some very well-informed persons, is not a very striking proof of devotion, nor would be for a moment attempted or allowed in any other public place.

As to colds caught in church, which have been of such duration as to keep the patient away for nearly half a year after the cure was fully accomplished, I have been at some pains and

and expence to consult the Faculty, who assure me that church colds always produce this effect: but that dramatic colds, Vauxhall rheumatisms, and ball-room hoarsenesses, are never attended by similar consequences. They add, however, that as to all the modes of cure, and all the symptoms upon dissection, the disorder appears in both cases to be the same; only that church coughs and colds, from the peculiar cautions adopted, and the care of the patient not to be caught a second time, have always been more lenient.

Those who cannot sit but in a particular seat, or kneel but on a particular hassock, and who enter into very sharp dialogues on Mrs. Early, who, forsooth, has taken the upper part of the pew, or Mrs. Fussock, who takes up the room of three well-sized people, are not supposed to be animated by the spirit which ought to prevail in a place exclusively appointed for public worship, instead of private humours.

The impertinence of a pew-opener, who may happen to place her customers without a sufficient attention to the laws of precedence, and who is less attentive to heraldic arrangement, than to the difference between a quarterly half-crown and a shilling, has often been a matter of serious complaint, inward vexation, and outward vociferation. Nevertheless, in the opinion of many eminent Divines and Casuistical Professors, it is not allowed to be a full and sufficient reason for spoiling the temper, or distracting the attention, unless in cases where temper and attention appear to exist in very small quantities.

There are few things better worth remembrance than this very simple position, that a man can be in only one place at a time. Those, therefore, who happen to go to church are requested so to arrange their thoughts as not to appear to be almost every where but where they are, talking of everything but what proceeds from the desk and pulpit, and thinking of a dozen things which belong to a dozen places, which they have visited or may visit during the week.

Disputes about dignity and consequence, the upper end or the lower end of the pew, sitting with the back or the front to the preacher, the imprescriptible right to a drawer for books, or a peg for a hat, &c. ought to be adjusted in some court instituted for the purpose, and before judges duly qualified to lay down the law in matters of such infinite importance. The Book of Common Prayer, the Book of Canons, and the Homilies, are very unfortunately silent as to points of *etiquette*; and it never appears to have entered into the heads of their authors that persons may come to church for no other apparent purpose than to wrangle with one another.

On returning from church it seems not very material what subject is taken up first, provided it has no very intimate connexion with the subject of the preacher's discourse, which is always to be left behind.

It is not absolutely necessary to stop in the church, either in the porch or the pew, to adjust the ceremonial of a visit, or to discuss the last night's play; and by a parity of reasoning, articles of dress, singularities of manner, and other discoveries which have been made during the service, are not necessary to be commented on immediately on the blessing being pronounced, especially in churches which are not of such an immoderate length that a secret will be ready to burst before the party gets vent. Some persons indeed have the happy knack of getting out of a church as rapidly as if they were endeavouring to escape pursuit. But this is scarcely thought requisite, even if they must run across to enquire after Mrs. Whimsical's rheumatism, or step aside to know the state of Mrs. Daffy's bowels, or, what is still more important and makes many a one long for the blessing, that they may be certain whether Major Sturgeon has taken the white house on the Green, or if it be true that one of the Miss Smiths has run away with Mr. Johnson's eldest son?

I have thus, Sir, pointed out some particulars in which I have the misfortune to differ from the parties alluded to; but I hope I have offered my opinion with all the respect that is due, and that it will not suffer by any mistakes or errors in point of fact or reasoning that may have been committed by

Your humble servant
and correspondent,
GILES GENTLE.

Mr

Mr. URBAN, *Herefordshire, Sept.* 4.

THE salubrity of the air of this county, and the consequent longevity of its inhabitants, are generally known. In confirmation of the latter, I send you the following extracts from the register of Burials in a small parish (situated about five miles West from Hereford on the South bank of the river Wye), in which the ages of the persons buried for the last 45 years, beginning with 1763, have been constantly set down. The number of persons buried within the period are 260. The ages of the infants under twelve months old, have been taken at six months each; and the united ages of the 260 persons, amounting to 12,308½ years, give to each individual, on the average, about 47½ years.

years	*persons*	*years*	*persons*	*years*	*persons*
Under 1	43	34	0	68	2
1	3	35	1	69	1
2	4	36	1	70	14
3	2	37	1	71	1
4	2	38	2	72	3
5	0	39	1	73	6
6	2	40	2	74	4
7	1	41	0	75	8
8	0	42	2	76	3
9	1	43	2	77	6
10	0	44	4	78	4
11	3	45	2	79	1
12	1	46	1	80	4
13	0	47	0	81	4
14	1	48	1	82	7
15	2	49	0	83	5
16	1	50	3	84	6
17	1	51	1	85	2
18	0	52	1	86	5
19	3	53	2	87	1
20	0	54	1	88	1
21	1	55	1	89	2
22	2	56	4	90	3
23	3	57	2	91	2
24	1	58	3	92	1
25	3	59	1	93	0
26	3	60	2	94	1
27	1	61	2	95	0
28	4	62	2	96	0
29	1	63	4	97	0
30	1	64	4	98	1
31	1	65	4		
32	0	66	6	Total	260
33	4	67	4		

As out of 260 persons, 130 reached to the age of 58 years and upwards, I shall be obliged by the observations of your Correspondents on this most singular (as I am told) instance of parochial longevity. I should add, that the parish is situated high, and open to the South-West wind; that its soil is rather clayey, and very tenacious of wet when once saturated: and that its whole population, under Mr. Abbot's Act, was returned at 351 persons.

Yours, &c. M. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Herefordshire.*

IN answer to the inquiries of your several Correspondents concerning the first vernal appearance of Swallows, I have to inform them, that on the 15th of last April *(Good Friday)* I saw about a mile from Hereford a single Swallow most beautifully plumed, strong and active, and skimming over the surface of a large pool in the most wanton manner. I do not recollect observing any others from that day until the 21st following, when I saw from 500 to 1000, in flocks of 2 or 300 each, hovering on the banks of a small river by the side

side of the London Road, immediately on going out of High Wycombe. The day, as well as the preceding night, was most uncommonly inclement, from hail, snow, rain, and violent wind. I was surprised to remark so many Swallows assembled together so early in the season, and therefore stopped for some time to observe them. They were flying about in great disorder and confusion, and with evident distress and agitation; their flights were very tremulous and short, and never extending to any distance from the edge of the river; and they frequently made a motion, some singly and others together, as it were to plunge into the water, but coming nearly in contact with it, they immediately rose again from its surface. If the Swallow tribe really secrete themselves during the winter in some subaqueous situation, the Swallows observed by me seem to have been disposed to have had recourse to their accustomed protection from the severity of the weather; but were possibly prevented from adopting it by some certain instinct which told them, that such an unusual inclemency could be only temporary. And this was actually the fact: for before I arrived in London, the day cleared up, and the sun shone with great warmth and brightness.

Yours, &c. M. C.

Architectural Innovation, No. CXXV.

Royal Palace, Westminster. Third Survey, 1808.

(*Continued from vol.* LXXVII. *p.* 800.)

UNDER the specious pretext of improving the avenues to this remnant pile, and rendering more convenient certain offices belonging thereunto, what advantage has been taken to disfigure and do away many of the Antiquities attached to it! The people in employ seem to have one fixed principle, after that of utter annihilation; that is, to transform the modern architectural appendages into their new fantastic Pointed style, and change the antient elevations into the common run of house-work of the day. This method of proceeding is certainly doing business; for it must be plain to the meanest capacity, that to let edifices remain *in statu quo*, is to neglect the opportunity of stringing up long lists of advantageous items, the enumeration of which, it is supposed, is quite unnecessary in this place. To advert to the proposed restorations now set about by command, of this or that front, the same whim and perversion of taste is every where apparent, in a marked neglect to copy the original documents: but at this we need not much wonder, when we refer to Mr. J. Britton's promulgation of a general order on this head, from various surveyors, masons, carvers, &c. &c.: "If all Artists were bound to imitate the *faultless* Antients, we should be reduced to a sadly degraded state, &c." p. 296.

The range of Exchequer Offices on the East side of New Palace Yard have in part been destroyed; that is, about one-third of the line to the North. Notwithstanding alterations had been made in them to suit the customs of different periods, yet many objects were *accidentally* preserved, shewing the Tudor and *melange* styles of Elizabeth's reign. It was certainly curious to see, when cutting away the modern flat plaster cielings, the original Tudor compartmented ditto enriched with roses, *fleurs-de-lis*, pomegranates, &c.; and still more curious to discover, on removing the lath and plaster partitions, many a choice Tudor door-way and other decorations. What did all this immuring argue, I pray? Why employment at various times for item-makers and others their fast friends, who cry, "Odious Antiquities, we sicken at the sight!" In the midst of the present overthrow, the fine Tudor water-gate has fallen, which surely did not stand in the way of any gaze, which the offices might be said to do, of the boat-hovels on the other side the river. As it is possible the Palace water-stairs will be continued, this gateway, had it been preserved, might have contributed much to the effect of the opening scene, being heretofore much excluded from observation by the surrounding modern houses. The destruction of this gateway was attended with the most violent labour, each part being in such strong compact one with the other; and, what will certainly affect the feelings of modern masons, there was not one *cramp* to be found! Cramping, as used in raising stone-works at this day, is a fatal expedient, militating against

against all sound building; such a practice being a *sure* and *certain* cause to bring on in walls a premature and rapid decay. In the rest of the offices left standing, was a doorway which might be called a page of our Architectural History, as it was in the full character of Elizabeth's day, half Tudor and half Italian. Among the ornaments were the combined white and red roses, the initials E. R. and date 1602 (the accompaniments and entablature late additions). Well, this "page" has literally been torn from its place, not because the remaining offices are soon to follow the others, but to find employment for idle workmen, I suppose, as a very expensive new modern doorway is just set up in its place. And yet, after all, it is a doubt whether these offices will stand the year out. But so it is!

The North side of St. Stephen's court, or, according to modern acceptation, the Speaker's court, lying on the East side of the Great Hall, now shows the great ingenuity of the workmen in contriving to get rid as much as possible of primitive semblances. I cannot in this instance allude to Surveyors, their seconds, or their seconds' second, as all such responsible personages have, it seems, turned their backs upon the Palace metamorphoses, and even left every thing to chance and the common mechanic. Do professional men at the East part of the town, engaged in public works fly from their scenes of action? Do we not daily find them attending in their offices, or standing in the midst of their rising creations as no way ashamed of their plans, or trembling for that hour when a true account will be demanded for all their labours past?

The North side of the Court then had windows of the earliest and most instructive Pointed forms, and other remote decorations. Some of these performances have been destroyed, to introduce modern square-headed windows; others in part, or *in toto*, bricked up: and the rest built against with new chimneys and their flying flues. One of the principal of these windows fell a sacrifice, in order that the new *compo* gateway into the Court might be accomplished—a gateway which is done upon a presumption of its being a *good copy* of the Tudor style. Here I declare (without passion) the attempt has lamentably failed; and it must not be considered any thing more than a mere Architectural caricature. The arch of the gate is the flat Tudor sweep, half of the mouldings of the architrave in the same style, and the rest of them fancy. The sweeping cornice (consisting nearly of fancy mouldings), which, according to all antient precedent, should be about one-third or less of the width of the architrave, is in fact much larger in dimensions than the whole architrave. It is certain, sweeping cornices of early dates, (Henry III. Edward III.) rise from busts of kings, queens, bishops, &c. sculptured usually less than the life, and which busts never sink below the springing line of the arch, while Tudor sweeping cornices in general rise from a kneed mitring of their own mouldings. In contempt of these rules, we are presented with an enormous creature, half dragon, half boar, on the left, and on the right a gigantic human head, and each of these figures are made to bear some inches below the sweeping line of the arch. In carrying on the humour of the hour, these *new* things have been purposely mutilated, so that they might look like things *old!*

All this is but a trifle in our just censure, when compared to the serious innovations beginning to manifest themselves in the restorations, as they are cruelly termed, of the front of the Great Hall. My indignation must have vent; and it surely becomes an indispensable duty in me to arraign the proceedings, and, with the publick, to reflect on this devoted treasure which is about to be deprived of character, symmetry, and original design; a national work, unique in itself, and inestimable!

On the return of the basement at the East side of this front there was an accidental square-headed Tudor window; it remained somewhat damaged at the bottom: well, a fine smooth *compo* mock-stone wall has been run round, leaving it an havocked Architectural something, which, to strangers who had not previously beheld its design, must appear both unintelligible and disgusting.

The Front of the Great Hall. A new plinth, eleven inches in height. Now that some whim might be indulged, the pavement has been so laid,

laid, that, from the left extremity of the plinth, to the right ditto, the line gradually rises, whereby at this latter point the plinth becomes actually buried, curtailing at the same time much of the heights of the plinths to the columns in the porch, and other incidental accompaniments. A new hollow, second plinth, and inverted ogee moulding over them. This ogee is made to project half an inch more than the old one; whereby the angular buttresses to the niches, instead of rising through this moulding, and maintaining their whole perpendicular arras (a strong character), is now broke in upon; and that which was esteemed a beauty is lost for ever to the main elevation. Thus at setting out if the masons give such rare proof of innovating ideas (where much of the work was in good order for their inspection) what will they not do as they mount upwards, and when so many of the parts are in that havocked condition, that those with real inclinations to imitate, in this respect would be confounded and stand in extreme doubt in what manner to go on with their task? In short, I augur the most unpleasant consequences; and that I may not be thought in this instance to step a hair's-breadth beyond the line of true assertion, I intend in a future Miscellany to submit engravings of what the basement was, and what it now is; whereby a just determination may be awarded. The restoration of the right cluster of columns of the porch, I shall delay at present to comment on, as shewing no very violent departure from the originals on the left side of ditto.

Mem. To secure the joints of the new stone work, the fatal cramp expedient is resorted to.

Interior of the Great Hall. Two new doorways with square heads have been cut through the West wall; one for a pass to two coffee-houses, and the other as an outlet into Old Palace-yard. (Innovations beyond a doubt.) It must seem, workmen searching about for some example to *guide* their intended decorations, struck upon a remaining Pointed doorway on the right of the grand entrance, a doorway of reasonable dimensions, and of appropriate proportions. The new doorways as above give much the same openings, but the workmen have thought proper to double the height of their general lines to an altitude rivalling the grand entrance itself; evincing at once the want of ability, or common discernment, as their openings are still left with square heads, and the Pointed forms over them filled up blank—to obtain what? It certainly will puzzle their best approvers to answer for them on this question. The mouldings to these copies shew at first sight as if they were correct, but upon inspection are not either exact in the hollows or in the dimensions; and, as a bar against every pretension of being thought faithful imitators, they have neglected to construct their arched mouldings with the incumbent centre joint seen in their model (the universal mode in all our antiquities), but introduced one enormous key-stone the width of the doorway—an error which may be said to render the climax of modern Masonic incongruity complete.

Not being over-willing to trench upon my friend J. C.'s department in his "Architectural Proceedings" of the Abbey Church, yet I must hint, that the undertakers of what is vulgarly called "the repairs" of Henry's Chapel, have been a second time arrested in their career of alteration; and those hammers, which of late have cut away an INCH in thickness from the basement (six feet in height) of the whole Eastern front: (multiply therefore the number of superficial feet so lost to the support and proportion of the fabrick,) are now silent; the callous minds are fled; and the sacred fane is once more left in peace, and free from hated change. FIRE (in the centre tower) first stopped proceedings. WAR (the vessels, as it is given out, bearing the stone for the repairs, are taken up by Government to be used as transports) has a second time delayed the experiments. DEATH (Heaven best knows who shall live or who shall die) may at the third onset finally end the scene! Therefore, as J. C. has it, "BEWARE!"

AN ARCHITECT.

(The Survey of WINCHESTER PALACE *is unavoidably deferred.)*

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

I AM a widower of more than 50; and being lately in company, my case

case was taken into consideration, and I was recommended to be thought of for a wife by a person then present; the gentleman replied, it was a peculiar business, and he must beg to decline it. I bowed assent.

I was a little while afterwards where one of the party said to me, "You must get married again; you must get some widow." This I thought was not only friendly, but a *liberty* taken with me as to choice.

Now, to arrest the attention of my friends, and dispose the friends of others who may think with me, with your leave, I will point them to what I am contemplating, if I may use such a word in the present instance, allowing that I am inclined, with all becoming deportment, if possible, again to marry.

I would have—
a miss of Sloth,
a miss of Indigence,
a miss of Carelessness,
a miss of Dissipation,
a miss of Imprudence,
a miss of Ugliness,
a miss of Idleness,
a miss of Deformity,
a miss of Ignorance.

It may seem by the number above as if the Muses had been thought of; but your Correspondents know that those characters are not of Helicon. My friends may think also that they have no acquaintance with such; and if they had, they would not mention them. To be more plain, I would *miss having*, or I *would have*
no slothful Miss,
no indigent Miss,
no careless Miss,
no dissipated Miss,
no imprudent Miss,
no ugly Miss,
no idle Miss,
no deformed Miss,
no ignorant Miss.

Should these *epithets* occur, and my friends point me to a *widow*, they will kindly recollect *my discrimination*, though they *laugh at me*.

Yours, &c. AMIC.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

PERMIT me, as a friend of Mrs. Anne Ord, to mention an error in p. 581, with respect to her not having seen her only surviving son for some years; as, I can assure you, he was frequently staying with her in Queen Anne-street, and that there was a sincere and mutual regard subsisting between them; and to Mrs. James Ord and family she was much attached. That she merited every praise you have bestowed on her, I readily agree to; but I think her elegant and amiable manners exceeded your account; and though she might not keep up any acquaintance with persons whose conduct she was displeased with, yet she never treated any one with severity, and was very sincere in her friendships. Though she was not extravagant, yet her charity, liberality, and benevolence, were great. She was truly religious and loyal, highly accomplished, and well-informed, both in books and from the first society; and the loss of her conversation must ever be regretted by all who knew her, and particularly by those who, like myself, had frequently the happiness of enjoying it. T. Y.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 31.

SIR CHARLES COOTE, in his statistical account of the King's County, p. 141, speaking of Geshill castle (the seat of the Earl Digby), says, "The Castle was battered by Cromwell, and was remarkable for standing a long siege: the garrison was commanded by a woman; *she was called the Lady Ophelia*." If the worthy Baronet had consulted Leland's History of Ireland, vol. III. p. 169, he would have found that this to him unknown heroine was Lettice Fitzgerald, Baroness Offaly in her own right, daughter and heiress of Gerard Lord Offaly, who died before his father, Gerald the eleventh Earl of Kildare. She was admitted by James I. to the Barony of Offaly for life, and married Sir Robert Digby, knt. of Coleshill, in Warwickshire, to whom she brought the barony, manor, and castle of Geshill, &c. Her eldest son, Robert Digby, was created in 1620 Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill, but the title of Offaly on her Ladyship's death reverted to the Earl of Kildare's family. Her lineal descendant, the present Earl Digby, still enjoys the Geshill estate, including every acre in the barony so called.

A CONSTANT READER.

117. *Religious Education, as it constitutes one Branch of the Discipline of the Church of* England, *considered, in a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* St. Alban's, *at the Visitation, holden* June 8, A. D. 1808. *By* Joseph Holden Pott, *A. M. Prebendary of* Lincoln, *and Archdeacon of* St. Alban's. *Published at the Request of the Clergy present.* Rivingtons. 4to.

IN consequence of an enquiry lately set on foot throughout the important and populous diocese of London, concerning the schools of instruction for the poor, and the returns which have been made within that jurisdiction, this respectable Archdeacon (whom we have frequently had occasion to notice in our Critical Department, and always with satisfaction to ourselves) has "naturally turned his thoughts to subjects connected with the good work of early education, which at all times must demand the particular regard of those who feel a true concern for the joint interests of Society, in its civil and religious constitution."

"I have derived the sincerest pleasure from contemplating the general amount of those returns; and I had the happiness to receive a marked expression of the same satisfaction from the hand of the venerable Bishop of the diocese when he had perused the list; by which it appeared that in six-and-twenty parishes the number of children receiving gratuitous instruction, and advantages of various kinds, wanted very little of two thousand. Most pleasing must it have been to that exemplary Prelate to find that the Sunday Schools, which have been so warmly patronized and effectually recommended by him, made a considerable figure in this statement."

The very learned Archdeacon hence enlarges on what he modestly calls "the beaten theme of early education;" but his remarks on it are by no means hackneyed; and his authorities are not only "the pattern of the Jewish church and people," but may be traced to a far superior source.

"The same solemn dedication, the same timely means of institution and advancement, which were provided for the child under the œconomy of the Old Israel, are intended for adoption under the sacred sanctions of the Christian Covenant. It is needless for me to point out to you, my Reverend Brethren, what those provisions were. You must often have admired the mercies of God in this respect, and found cause to celebrate his special kindness to the helpless state of childhood. You must have contemplated with secret pleasure the wise and venerable Moses, with the burthens of an whole people pressing on him, and with great things revolving in his mind, yet employing both his time and pains in adapting the rudiments of truth and knowledge to the melodies of verse, that the child might retain them in his memory. You must often have had occasion to consider with the same complacency the gracious pattern of that care which our Blessed Saviour exercised in order to this end. With the whole redemption of a fallen race to occupy his thoughts, he stooped to receive the child to his peculiar favour, and vouchsafed to frame a special plea in his behalf. Thus the rule for future generations was proposed, and the Christian Church hath built its practice on it to this hour."

The idle schemes of visionary Theorists are ably combated; and a masterly analysis is given of the article of Religious Education in the *English Encyclopedia*; an article in which the Editors of the *British Encyclopedia* have observed a due discretion:

"They have detailed the heads of various systems; that of Rousseau is only mentioned after others, with sufficient cautions, and without preference. What relates to Religion is wholly suppressed. But in the English Encyclopedia, the system of Rousseau is given with decided preference, with a large and particular detail."

He very properly proceeds:

"It is objected then to our mode of catechetical instruction, that the child among us is taught to repeat before he can consider and reflect. It might with as much reason be objected, that the child is accustomed to take food from the hand of others before he can labour to procure it for himself.—The difference between good and evil is soon apprehended. A care for gaining the good-will and esteem of others, by a promising proficiency, ranks among the first inclinations of the mind. It is the genuine disposition of the youthful heart, before it has been harassed with the cares of life, or broken by its sorrows, or bewildered by its vices. It is therefore of the greatest consequence to cultivate in the young this wish to conciliate the esteem of others by an early progress in attainments, by good conduct, by civility, by decency of manners; all which must be built upon some sound principles of duty, which cannot be too soon instilled."

118. *A*

118. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* Middlesex, *at the primary Visitation in* May *and* June, 1806. *By* George-Owen Cambridge, *A.M. F.A.S. Archdeacon of* Middlesex, *and Prebendary of* Ely. Cadell, &c.

IT is with no small satisaction that we introduce to our Readers another Archdeacon: an ornament to his profession, in the primary exercise of the functions of an office, "the high antiquity of which, and the great extent of its jurisdiction in all ecclesiastical concerns, must ever secure to it the respect of judicious and well-informed men."

"The extensive authority we find the Archidiaconal Office to have exercised in the earlier periods of our Church History took its rise in, and was more strictly adapted to, the state of our Ecclesiastical Government at a period when the Bishops were often separated from their Sees, in consequence of the high judicial or political offices they held near to the persons of their Sovereigns, as well as their frequent absence from the realm, on embassies to foreign Courts, or from the servile attendance exacted of them by the Roman Pontiff.

"Far different from this is the case of the present times, when those who fill the highest offices in the Church do themselves personally discharge the various and important duties of their stations: and in this diocese more especially, where the chief controul is placed in the hands of a Prelate who labours with unremitting assiduity in his sacred and extensive jurisdiction: who, by his regular visitations throughout the diocese; by the ready access he grants at all times to his Clergy; by his care to repress whatever is vicious in the Public Morals; and by his liberal encouragement of virtuous conduct, so eminently fulfils the whole of those duties which are primarily vested in the Episcopal Character; it might seem that, under so vigilant and attentive a Principal, little remained for those who are appointed to the exercise of a subordinate jurisdiction, designed chiefly to supply that absence, or to remedy those omissions which are now no longer felt. But, although the more regular and constant administration of the Episcopal Authority may favour a supposition that the duties of this office are become superfluous, it must not be forgotten that no change has taken place in the office itself, nor has any reduction been made in the powers granted to those who are admitted to it. And those powers, when properly exerted, cannot fail very materially to promote the most useful purposes; whether it be by stemming the tide of corruption and profaneness, maintaining the respect and reverence that is due to the Temple of God, or by strengthening the influence, vindicating the rights, and improving the revenues, of those whose lives are devoted to the ministration of the sacred offices of Religion.

"In relation to these and other important topicks, two essential branches of the Archidiaconal Office, which have been assigned to it from the earliest times, and which form the basis of its duties, are, INSPECTION AND ENQUIRY. During the short period I have yet had for considering the subject since my appointment, it appears to me that there is nothing to which these powers can be so usefully directed, in the present well-ordered state of the diocese, as to an examination into the condition of the ecclesiastical buildings by means of a *parochial visitation*. I feel the utility of such a measure the more, because, from the declining health of my much-respected predecessor, as well as from other accidental causes, this important branch of duty has been omitted, throughout the limits of my jurisdiction, for a long course of years.

"Had circumstances permitted, I should willingly have accomplished this important object, or at least some portion of it, previous to my addressing you here. I might then have been much better qualified to offer my sentiments on such topicks as, from a personal inspection, may be found to claim the most immediate attention; but, as the Bishop's visitation takes place next year, this would necessarily have delayed our meeting for at least two years: I have therefore availed myself of the present occasion, with a view to bespeak your co-operation and assistance. You will thus be prepared beforehand to enter effectually into the examination of those particulars to which my attention will be chiefly directed when I shall appear among you; and not only be better qualified to answer the enquiries I may think necessary to make, but the previous knowledge of this approaching inspection will, in many instances, give you an opportunity, conjointly with the officers of your parish, to adopt means for correcting abuses, or supplying omissions, so as to do away any appearances of neglect. And I cannot but express an anxious hope that such advantage may be taken of this early notice of my design as will leave me only the more acceptable part, of testifying my approval of the state in which I shall find the buildings, and all the other ecclesiastical concerns, in your respective parishes, and of making a favourable report of them to the Diocesan."

After some very commendable hints, both to the Clergy and to "Churchwardens, to whose custody those

those sacred edifices are especially entrusted," the benevolent Archdeacon thus sensibly proceeds:

"The greater number of our parochial churches were erected, as you know, under the first Princes of the Norman Line, during a space of little more than one century; and they furnish a very honourable memorial of the religious zeal of those early times, and the attention shewn by those Sovereigns to promote the spiritual welfare of their people. From that period to the present (including a lapse of more than six centuries) many of these edifices, particularly such as are situated in small towns and villages, have undergone little alteration: and what has been done to them has, in many instances, tended rather to weaken than add strength to the fabrick, and often to deface the original design and beauty of the architecture; whilst the frequent burials in the adjoining ground, for such a long course of years, must unavoidably have raised the earth (particularly in populous places) far above its natural level; not only producing the usual disagreeable effects of damp within the building, but often, by the unequal pressure of the soil on the walls, endangering the safety of the whole.

"In the case of Rectories, where the chancel is the property of the Incumbent, and the income of the Preferment is sufficient, I shall hope to find but few instances that will call for my interference; and, should any thing appear to want correction, it will probably have arisen more from accidental inattention (as in the case of the Rector not being resident on the preferment) than any wilful neglect of so important a duty as that of preserving the most sacred and venerable part of the church in a state becoming the holy and pious purposes to which it is devoted. And whatever repairs may be found requisite, in consequence of such neglect, will, I doubt not, be readily complied with; particularly when it is considered that motives of self-interest unite with more ostensible and honourable inducements for so doing; since, by such timely care, the Incumbent will not only testify the sincerity of his regard for the best interests of Christianity, but he will likewise avoid the danger of incurring heavy dilapidations, to which his family or representatives might otherwise be liable; at a time too when such a demand would prove peculiarly inconvenient, and even distressing. In other cases, where the chancels belong to lay Impropriators, or to Corporate and Collegiate Bodies, as these have not often the opportunity of personal inspection, and as it is frequently made a part of the engagement with their tenants, that the repairs of the chancel shall be done at the charge of the lessee, we are not to be surprised when we find them in a mean and neglected condition; but surely when it is considered that the expence of the whole fabrick originally belonged to the Impropriator, and that the utmost they can ever be required to do will subtract but a very small portion from what they now enjoy, in consequence of that property being separated from the Church, they can hardly refuse to shew a ready attention to whatever remonstrances are made upon the subject, by due authority, and in mild and temperate language. But should it be found, in any instance, that more gentle methods are ineffectual, recourse must be had, however reluctantly, to the exertions of the Law, which we know will compel the parties concerned to perform whatever is requisite to be done.

"In regard to the repairs of the church itself, which chiefly depend on the churchwardens and the parishioners at large, I am willing to believe we shall not often be disappointed of our purpose; for, although an Incumbent may sometimes find it difficult to prevail on those whose particular duty it is to pay sufficient attention to the subject (especially where the mischief is not very conspicuous), yet, when the Parish finds that the Rector has already begun, or is willing to complete, the repair of the chancel, on a uniform plan with what the other parts of the building require; whilst seasonable encouragement is judiciously blended with temperate remonstrance, it will generally be found that all the supposed difficulties may be removed, and the same spirit of liberality excited for this pious and useful work as is continually exercised on a variety of occasions of infinitely less importance.

"Immediately connected with the decent and comely appearance of the church is the condition of the church-yard, which, in every instance where it is the property of the Incumbent, he will naturally wish to preserve in a neat and respectable state, becoming the hallowed purposes for which it has been consecrated, and conformable to the serious impressions with which it must ever be regarded by the inhabitants of the place; who, when it belongs to a lay Impropriator, will readily join with the minister and churchwardens in their endeavours to have it treated with suitable respect: and to whomsoever it belongs, it is desireable that such animals only shall be allowed to pasture there as will not tread down the sod, or displace the grave-stones, but may serve to keep the herbage from growing coarse and unsightly, and the whole in such a neat state as shall contribute to improve the general aspect of the place. The fence that surrounds the church-yard is in general maintained by the Parish; it will therefore

therefore be the care of the churchwardens to have it kept in decent and proper repair, which will still add to the respectable appearance of the whole; whilst, by the introduction of trees, where the space is large enough to allow of it, an additional embellishment may be given to the church, and considerable benefit derived to the future Rectors at a very trifling present expence."

After a modest apology for "the large portion of time which he had engaged," Mr. Cambridge adds,

"Before I conclude, I must mention a circumstance, which, though not connected with the preceding subjects, it is my duty officially to impart; and the communication, I am confident, will be received with feelings of peculiar pleasure; not only on account of its great importance to such of our Brethren as are struggling with, or may hereafter suffer under, the pressure of pecuniary distress, but also as it affords a gratifying token of the parental care and affectionate regard of the excellent and amiable Prelate who has for near twenty years presided over this extensive diocese, anxiously endeavouring to advance the temporal happiness as well as the spiritual welfare of all committed to his charge. Not satisfied, however, with the daily exercise of that beneficent spirit which has long been widely though secretly indulged, and prudently anticipating the period, a period we may hope still very remote, when the hand now so freely extended to relieve distress shall no longer perform this Christian labour of love, he has provided a permanent Fund for the Assistance of such Members of the Established Church, within the Diocese of London, as may stand most in need of it. For this purpose a sum of money, sufficient to produce a clear annual income of two hundred pounds, has been vested in the Public Funds, and given in trust for ever to the Archdeacons of the Diocese, who are directed to distribute the dividends yearly, as they accrue, among such indigent Clergymen, belonging to the Establishment, as reside in, and are connected by the discharge of professional duties with this Diocese, and who shall be selected, from the candidates which may offer, with strict reference to their respective merits and necessities.

"I shall not expatiate on the gratification it afforded me to commence the course of my official duties by assisting at the first distribution of this very useful and liberal donation; nor will I detain you by dwelling on the influence such an example is calculated to produce in us all; more particularly by exciting us zealously to promote, according to the means and opportunities with which Providence has blessed us, the several Establishments that are instituted in the Diocese for relieving the Widows and educating the Children of our distressed Brethren."

The result of these kind admonitions forms the subject of a *Second Charge*; to which proper attention shall be paid in our next Review.

119. *A Sermon, preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in the Abbey Church, Westminster, on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1807, being the Day appointed for a General Fast. By* John (Fisher) *Lord Bishop of* Exeter. 4to. 1807.

THE right use of days of solemn fasting and humiliation is ably illustrated in this elegant and seasonable discourse, from Isaiah xi. 31; and the learned Prelate's appeal to the degraded state of sinful and unrepenting Europe is very striking. Speaking of the institutors of the baleful School of Infidelity in France, our Author remarks, that "Christianity was not only rejected — but rejected with scorn; and an acceptance of it universally ascribed to a debilitated and a degraded intellect." On this passage is the following note, which contains a circumstance perhaps new to many of our Readers:

"The Editors of the "Dictionnaire de la Philosophie, ancienne et moderne, faisant Partie de l'Encyclopedie methodique," in their Life of Bacon, after having passed the highest encomiums upon the sublimity of his genius, the profundity of his judgment, and the extensiveness of his erudition, conclude the article with this passage: "Au reste, toutes les fois que Bacon parle du Christianisme, l'homme de genie disparoit, et l'on ne voit qu'un vieil *enfant* qui repete avec une *confiance aveugle* les *contes absurdes* dont sa nourrice l'a bercé ——"

Adverting also to the justice of the dispensations of Providence, the Bishop observes, in another note, that

"The Universities of Jena and Halle, two of the principal nurseries of Infidelity, have experienced all the calamities of war. In the neighbourhood of the former was fought the dreadful battle which caused the immediate downfal of the Prussian Monarchy."

In the course of this excellent Sermon the Author notices the want of a sufficient number of places of worship in populous districts, and confirms his observation

observations by the following very striking proofs, derived from the actual state of population and church-room in six parishes in or near Westminster; namely, St. George's, Bloomsbury, St. Giles's, Pancras, Mary-la-Bonne, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover-square. These contain a population of 204,000 inhabitants; whereof no more than 24,310 can be accommodated in the several churches and chapels. "This, surely," in the language of our Author, "is a defect that calls for immediate attention."

180. *The* Christian *Officer's Complete Armour: containing Arguments in favour of a Divine Revelation. By Colonel* A. Burn, *of the Royal Marines. With a Recommendation of the Work by Sir* Richard Hill, *Bart. Second Edition.* 12mo. 1808.

THE first edition of this work appears to have escaped our notice; nor from the Preface or Recommendation can we discover the proper date of the volume, or whether the Author be living or dead. From the incidental mention of Priestley and Cowper, it is probable it is a modern composition, and certainly does abundant credit to the pious intentions of the Author, who, if a Colonel of Marines, is, to say the least, a very extraordinary character. Notwithstanding the more prolix labours of many Divines, in proving the truth of Revelation, we are of opinion that this shorter work may be read with advantage, especially by Gentlemen of the Army or Navy, who, if inattentive to such important topicks, err rather from thoughtlessness than from any supposed progress that the principles of Infidelity may have made among them. Colonel Burn has adopted the dialogue, as the most pleasant and lively mode of conveying instruction; the interlocutors are, himself and a Major who is inclined to scoff at Religion, but, by Colonel B's arguments, is brought to consider attentively the arguments for the inspiration of the Scriptures, and the consequent weight and importance of Revelation, and becomes a convert in the most serious sense of the word.

The History of the Jews, as an argument in favour of Christianity, is ingeniously urged.

"One people only it pleased God to save from a total overthrow; and through them we have the History of the World. And here, Major, let me beg of you to pay a most serious and strict attention to this convincing argument in favour of the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures: it is like a wall of brass round about them, which all the efforts of the free-thinking tribe have never been able to make a breach in. Where are the Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman Empires? where the numerous civilized Nations that were formed centuries after the Jewish, whose wise laws were the wonder and admiration of the earth? Alas! there is not a trace of them now to be found. But stand at the window a few minutes, and ten to one you will see a Jew go by. That antient people still exist entire, though scattered far and wide, that the threatenings and promises of God contained in the Bible concerning them may in their due time be fully accomplished."

If we have any objection to this work it arises from the somewhat too sudden conversion of the Major, and from the effect it had on his promotion. His General, who had it in his power, at this time, to have promoted him to the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, resents his taking a religious turn, and withdraws his friendship from him. This, if fiction, which it appears to be, is extravagant; nor is it very probable that any General would act thus towards an officer who in other respects deserved his patronage. If true, it is, we hope, a solitary instance, and ought not to have been interwoven in the story as a characteristick of the superior Officers of the Army. On the subject, however, of converting Infidels, we cordially agree in the following sentiment, p. 53: that "it is sometimes much easier work to prove a thing to be true, than to engage the prejudiced mind to embrace it after it is proved." Modern Infidels, there is reason to fear, are rather careless than ignorant. They neither deny Revelation, when fairly put, nor do they pay the least attention to it when the dispute is at an end. To men of this indifferent disposition the present volume may be usefully recommended.

121. *The Catholic Claims discussed; in a Letter from the Right Hon.* Edmund Burke *to the Hon.* William Smith, *LL.D. F.R.S. and M.R.I.A. then a Member of the* Irish *Parliament, now third Baron of the Court of Exchequer in* Ireland. 8vo. 1807.

OF the authenticity of this Letter there

there can be no doubt. Mr. Baron Smith permitted the publisher's copy to be collated with the original addressed to him by Mr. Burke, and dated Jan. 29, 1795. Mr. Burke's opinions are in general entitled to respect; and the present Letter will unquestionably be read with interest. It relates to a political measure of the very highest importance, and, perhaps our Readers need not be told, leans towards the granting of farther concessions to the Catholicks.

In handling this question Mr. Burke gives it as his opinion, that the Jacobin influence will be equally directed, wherever it can hope to prevail, against all religions indiscriminately. He adds,

"It is a great truth—that if the Catholic Religion is destroyed by the Infidels, it is a most contemptible and absurd idea, that this or any Protestant Church can survive that event. Therefore, my humble and decided opinion is, that the three Religions, prevalent more or less in various parts of these islands, ought all, in subordination to the Legal Establishment, as they stand in the several countries, to be countenanced, protected, and cherished; and that, in Ireland particularly, the Roman Catholic Religion should be upheld in high respect and veneration; and should be, in its place, provided with all the means of making it a blessing to the people who profess it. That it ought to be cherished as a good (though not as the most preferable good, if a choice was now to be made), and not tolerated as an inevitable evil. If this be my opinion as to the Catholic Religion, as a sect, you must see that I must be to the last degree averse to put a man, upon that account, upon a bad footing with relation to the privileges which the fundamental laws of this country give him as a subject. I am the more serious on the positive encouragement to be given to this Religion (always, however, as secondary), because the serious and earnest belief and practice of it by its professors forms, as things stand, the most effectual if not the sole barrier against Jacobinism."

With respect to the admission of Roman Catholicks to a seat in Parliament, Mr. Burke says,

"I cannot, out of the three hundred members of whom the Irish Parliament is composed, discover that above three, or at the utmost four, Catholicks would be returned to the House of Commons. But suppose they should amount to thirty, that is, to a tenth part (a thing I hold impossible for a long series of years, and never very likely to happen), what is this to those who are to balance them in one House, and the clear and settled majority in the other? For I think it absolutely impossible that, in the course of many years, above four or five Peers should be created of that communion. In fact, the exclusion of them seems to me only to mark jealousy and suspicion, and not to provide security in any way."

Such are the sentiments of Mr. Burke in the year 1795; what they would have been in 1808, after the Rebellion of 1798, the Union in 1800, and the various evidence since exhibited to the Publick on the subject of Catholic Emancipation, we shall not conjecture. But it would not be difficult to point out weaknesses in Mr. Burke's arguments, as applicable to the present state of things; which applicability, however, can alone be the reason for bringing forward his Letter so many years after date.

122. *A Selection of Psalms, adapted to the Service of a Parochial Church. From various Authors.* 12mo. 1808.

THE present selection of devotional poetry, we are told in the Preface, was prompted by the distracted choice of the singers in a country church, who sometimes selected from the Old Version, sometimes from the New, from Dr. Watts, and from other authors. On this apology we have only to remark, that, if any band of singers took such liberties, they ought to have been reprimanded or silenced by the officiating clergyman. We should have no objection to see a standard collection of devotional poetry established by Authority; but, in the place of that, we are not quite sure that much good is done by the very numerous collections which are every day published. Among the Dissenters it has become a *trade* to form a Book of Psalms or Hymns; and, as far as they have fallen in our way, one such collection appears as good as another. Of the present, however, we are inclined to think well, as to the compiler's motives, and his judgment in selection; but still are of opinion, that, if such selections are encouraged, the regular Psalms will fall into disuse, without, in many cases, any thing better being substituted in their room. Our compiler too must be aware that the introduction of Watts's Psalms and

Hymns

Hymns into the Church is liable to objections. The other Authors employed here are, Tate and Brady, Cottle, Addison, Merrick, Pitt, Hawkesworth, Bishop Kenn, Browne, Pope, Mrs. Barbauld, Byrom, and Sternhold and Hopkins. The turn of some of these Authors, we need not perhaps tell our Readers, is more poetical than devotional.

123. *A Letter to the Right Reverend Dr.* Beilby Porteus, *Lord Bishop of* London, *on the Subject of the Citation of the Writer before the Spiritual Court, on an unfounded Charge respecting certain Doctrines contained in his Visitation Discourse, preached before Dr.* Gretton, *Archdeacon of* Essex, *at* Danbury, *July 8, 1806. By* Francis Stone, *M.A. F.S.A. Rector of* Cold Norton, Essex. 8vo. 1807.

AS the Ecclesiastical Court has decided that the charge against Mr. S. was not *unfounded*, and as he has undergone the sentence of that Court accordingly; we shall only say of this Letter, that Mr. Stone's ideas of Church discipline would admit into the Church every species of heretical doctrine that has been broached since the first planting of Christianity. Compared with his conduct, how much more consistent, honourable, and conscientious, the conduct of a Lindsey or a Disney!

124. *Extract of a Sermon on the Education of the Poor, under an appropriate System: preached at* Lambeth, *June 28, 1807, for the Benefit of the Boys Charity School at* Lambeth. *By the Rev. Dr.* Andrew Bell, *A. M. F. A. S. E. &c. Rector of* Swanage, Dorsetshire, *and Author of the Experiment in Education at* Madras. 1807.

ALTHOUGH we agree with Dr. Bell, that, "in this enlightened age, it is no longer necessary to dwell on the advantages, whether political, moral, or religious, by which education comes recommended;" yet that it is still possible to advance many original arguments in favour of the education of the poor, and to suggest many ingenious encouragements in this pious work, is sufficiently proved by the present Discourse. We shall not dwell, however, at present, on its merits, as it makes part of the large volume which Dr. Bell has lately published, and to which we shall take an early opportunity of paying our respects.

125. *A Sermon, preached at a Country Church, Nov. 8, 1807, on the 5th Verse of the 93d Psalm, "Holiness becometh thine House, O Lord, for ever." Adapted to a Country Congregation.* 8vo. 1808.

THE object of this Discourse is, to recommend, not only the duty of public worship, but that aweful and reverential behaviour during public worship, which becomes those who enter the House of God. In this respect the Author contrasts the ardent though mistaken piety of the heathens with the careless behaviour or open neglect of those in our times who would be very much offended if they were not thought to be Christians. His arguments in favour of a true devotional spirit are selected with judgment from several striking passages and injunctions in the Psalms and other parts of Scripture; and we see no reason why this Sermon, which is professedly adapted to a Country Congregation, may not be recommended to a London Audience; nor can we account, otherwise than from the Author's modesty, for its coming into the world without a name.

126. *The New Pantheon; or, an Introduction to the Mythology of the Antients; in Question and Answer. Compiled principally for the Use of Young Persons. By* W. Jillard Hort. *With Plates.* Longman and Co. 1808.

THE motives which influenced the Author of this little work to lay it before the Publick are such as to excite the warmest approbation; and, were they universally known, they could not fail of producing a general sentiment in his favour. That this may be the case, we shall give them at length in his own words:

"In poetry, and works of elegant literature, such frequent allusions are made to the Mythology of the Antients as to render it desireable for young persons in general to form some acquaintance with the subject. Few of the sources whence information of this kind may be derived are sufficiently pure to meet the eye of Innocence. Before the glorious splendour of truth beamed forth upon the darkened world, from the Gospel of Jesus, the pollutions of licentiousness interningled themselves even with religious rites and writings.

"Passions so degrading, and actions so shameful, were attributed, by the Heathens, to the Divinities whom their vain imagina-

imaginations had created, that it cannot but be painful to a delicate mind to contemplate their history. Without some modification it is utterly improper to be presented to the attention of youth.

"The following brief Introduction to Mythology was compiled with the design of obviating the difficulty; and has been used for some years in the female seminary in the direction of which the Author esteems it his happiness to be associated. Should it acquire more extended utility, it will gratify one of his warmest wishes,—that of contributing, in any degree, how low soever, to the benefits of the rising generation.

Red Lodge, Bristol, Dec. 1, 1807."

The information contained in Mr. Hort's New Pantheon is (as it should be for the intended purpose) compressed, and conveyed in plain, comprehensive language, calculated to explain the subject in the clearest manner, and at the same time to improve the style of the female student; this we shall prove by a short extract from Chap. VIII.:

"What was the idea which the Pagans entertained concerning Jupiter?

"The generality of their philosophers supposed Jupiter the greatest of the Gods; to be the purest air, the æther; and Juno his wife the grosser air which surrounds the earth.

"Those who looked upon him as an animated god, as one of those men whose illustrious actions had procured him divine honours, contradicted themselves most egregiously; sometimes describing him as absolute sovereign of gods and men, as the principal of all justice, and not unfrequently as the weakest and most criminal of mortals. He was supposed to be the master of the air, the clouds, the thunder and lightning, the god of foresight or providence, the patron of strangers, the guardian of the rights of hospitality, the peculiar judge and protector of sovereigns and magistrates.

"Were there not different Jupiters among different nations?

"Yes; and this circumstance renders his history the more obscure. The first of them is the Jupiter Ammon of the Lybians, who, there is reason to believe, was Ham, one of the sons of Noah. Jupiter Serapis, worshiped in Egypt, is also very antient. Jupiter Belus, mentioned by Herodotus, was the Jupiter of the Assyrians. In short, almost every nation had its Jupiter. The Ethiopians called him Assabinus; the Gauls, Taranus; the inhabitants of the Lower Nile, Apis.

"What was the fabulous history of this god?

"Jupiter having been saved from the devouring fury of his father Saturn, by the address of Rhea his mother, as has been before recounted, and nourished by the milk of the goat Amalthea, delivered his brothers and sisters from prison, made war upon Saturn, and, being furnished with thunderbolts by the Cyclops, and aided by Neptune and Pluto, vanquished and precipitated him into the lowest depths of Tartarus. Dividing the empire of the Universe into three parts, he retained heaven for himself, and entrusted the sea to Neptune, and allotted to Pluto the infernal regions."

We cannot conclude this article without expressing our approbation of the engravings of the different Deities, which are drawn with great freedom, correctness, and classical truth, and engraved in a very superior manner, in outlines. Indeed, it would be unjust not to recommend the work as an elegant and useful companion to young persons of both sexes.

127. *Travels in* South America, *during the Years* 1801, 1802, 1803, *and* 1804; *containing a Description of the Captain-Generalship of* Caracccas, *and an Account of the Discovery, Conquest, Topography, Legislature, Commerce, Finance, and Natural Productions of the Country; with a View of the Manners and Customs of its* Spaniards *and the Native* Indians. *By* F. Depons, *late Agent to the* French *Government at* Caraccas. *In Two Volumes, large* 8vo. *Translated from the* French. Longman and Co. 1807.

IT has been the policy of the various Governments of France, although each was founded upon the ruins of the preceding, to preserve one system with respect to their foreign relations. However different the forms, or however great the enmities of parties, in this instance a perfect agreement has existed from 1789 to the present moment; and agents have been sent in every direction to watch over the interests of French subjects, and to ascertain all the particulars enumerated in the above title. Hence the World have obtained much valuable information on general topicks, and the Government of France some private items of infinite use in its ambitious projects.

M. Depons, with indefatigable industry, has collected, through the nature of his situation, and the partiality of the Spaniards, a mass of knowledge,

knowledge concerning South America, which the jealousy of its Government denied to the travellers of every country: whether their confidence has been well placed may be decided on by the present conduct of the Spanish Patriots.

Perhaps no work published within the last year has been so well calculated to gratify public curiosity as Depons' Travels; our recent operations in that part of the world excited an ardent wish to become acquainted with a people who resisted invasion with so much successful energy against an enemy brave and intrepid as the English. An opportunity is now afforded; and we think little recommendation will be necessary to induce the Publick to take them under their protection, as a new and happy prospect of trading with that country is now opened, which will make the study of Depons' work, in some measure, a matter of necessity to those likely to be concerned in it.

The Introduction consists of fifty-two pages; and, as writers generally explain their intention in that portion of their publication, we shall give an abstract of it. M. Depons says, "The work which I here lay before the Publick has no foundation but truth, nor any ornament beside its accuracy." His aim in writing it he declares to have been no other than a desire to add to the Annals of Geography and Politicks an account of countries of superior interest hitherto very little known. "I hesitate," he observes, "not to maintain, that no part of America, whatever be its situation, can be compared, in point of fertility of soil, and variety and richness of production, with those countries which compose the Captain-generalship of Caraccas; that is to say, with the provinces of Venezuela, Varinas, Maracaibo, Cumana, Spanish Guiana, and the island of Margaretta; which extend from 12 degrees North latitude to the Equator, and from 62 to 75 degrees West longitude, from the meridian of Paris."

M. Depons calls this tract *the Eastern part of Terra Firma*, to distinguish it from the more Western part of that country, bounded on the North-east by Cape de la Vela, and by the isthmus of Panama on the West, subject to the Vice-royalty of Santa Fé. This land of promise produces much greater quantities of valuable commodities than the Antilles, and of far superior quality; and the cacao of Caraccas sells for double the price of that of any of the islands in the Gulf of Mexico, and even for 15 or 20 *per cent.* more than that raised in the same latitude on the banks of the Magdalene, which flows through a considerable part of the new kingdom of Grenada, and enters the sea near Carthagena. Indigo is also very excellent, and only surpassed by that of Guatimala; and tobacco produced in this district "is worth twice as much as the best which is raised in the United States," producing, sold on the King's account, nearly 4,000,000*l.* to the Royal treasury; and even the sugar and coffee, though not cultivated as carefully as in other places, is better than that of any part of the Torrid Zone. "Besides the above colonial commodities, the soil of the Eastern part of Terra Firma offers to the inhabitants an infinitude of other productions adapted for commercial purposes; and this too without requiring from them any thing in advance, or subjecting them to any trouble besides that of gathering them, and giving them a slight and easy preparation." Amongst these he classes vanilla, which grows in great plenty, twining round the trees in the forests of St. Philip and Truxillo, and is worth about 100 francs *per* pound; and yet, such is the neglect of this valuable plant, that its produce might be doubled by very slight exertion. "This interesting article of trade is to the inhabitants of Terra Firma little more than an object of mere curiosity. They do not sell above 200 pounds weight of it in the year. The whole that is gathered is intended for presents to be sent to Spain to their parents, by the agents of the Government, and those who are soliciting employments. The rest is suffered to perish on the trees, or to be devoured by the monkeys, who are very fond of it. The little that is gathered receives, besides, but a very imperfect preparation; the defect of which occasions it to lose the superiority which by nature it possesses over that of Mexico."

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The departments of Coro, Carora, and Truxillo, and Terra Firma, produce wild cochineal in abundance; and, though the natives use it for dyeing themselves, some infatuation prevents them from cultivating it as an article of commerce. A variety of wood and barks, and plants, answering the same purposes, are under similar circumstances; and Maracaibo is almost the only port whence even Brazil wood is exported. The indolence universally prevailing renders their medicinal oils, balsam, resins, and gums, equally useless to the rest of the world; and it is a matter of serious vexation to reflect that Coro, Carora, Tocuyo, and Upper Guiana, are literally covered with aromatic plants, which decay and perish, lost to man. According to our Author, it would be difficult to enumerate the various herbs, roots, and barks, which the Eastern part of Terra Firma offers for medicinal purposes. The sarsaparilla raised is more than is required for the consumption of all Europe. "Sassafras and liquorice abound principally in the neighbourhood of Truxillo; squills are found on the sea-beach of Laguneta; storax in the jurisdiction of Coro; cassia almost every where; gayac is found on the coast; aloes are raised in the jurisdiction of Carora; a species of quinguina is obtained on the mountains, &c."

Nature has been so lavish of her gifts, that even the trees of the vast forests of the place already mentioned extend to twenty species, which may be converted to every use that wood is capable of for inlaid work, each affording a richness of colours beyond that of mahogany; particularly the chacarandy, surpassing all the rest in beauty: this single advantage might be made extremely productive.

The Animals of this country are equally neglected, in a commercial point of view. M. Depons, in speaking of those, observes,

"In order to enable my Reader to complete his estimate, it only remains that I state, farther, that the provinces of Venezuela, Barcelona, Spanish Guiana, the Western borders of the lake Maracaibo, &c. contain upwards of one million two hundred thousand horned cattle, one hundred and eighty thousand horses, and ninety thousand mules, dispersed over the plains and the valleys. Sheep are innumerable, and deer very plentiful, particularly in the jurisdictions of Coro, Carora, and Tocuyo. The produce of this branch of commerce may be estimated at five millions of francs, including the proceeds of live animals exported to the neighbouring colonies, and the produce of deer-skins and hides sold for home consumption."

The Author thinks that Mexico and Peru must lose by comparison with this fertile and excellent country, as the mines of the former evidently become less productive, while the nature of the advantages enjoyed by the latter renders them inexhaustible. The policy of the Spanish nation is evident; but it appears less obvious to that people than to those who would willingly partake in the benefits to be derived from the Caraccas. Jealousy, or indolence, or perhaps both, have united to deter the writers and geographers of Spain from describing this territory, which is said to contain a population of 728,000 persons, except in a very superficial and unsatisfactory manner. Indeed, M. Depons has taken the trouble to point out the numerous errors contained in the Works of Montelli and two of the Geographical Dictionaries published in his own country.

It would indeed have been wonderful had this Introduction glided off without furnishing one proof at least of French national vanity; it is rather out of season, it must be confessed, as it tends to shew how little reason, when in comparison with recent events, the Spaniards had to hail the French as their brothers, and the saviours of Porto Rico from the English. Four or five hundred natives of France, cruising in different vessels near the island, landed, and *exclusively* repulsed our soldiers and sailors; and, according to custom, "the commanding officers, Baron and Barnard, covered themselves with glory in this memorable engagement," which occurred in 1798: and yet so ungrateful were the Spaniards, "as account of this siege was published in the Madrid Gazette; *but its limits did not probably allow of any mention being made of the Frenchmen.*"

As M. Depons acknowledges that no stranger dare explore the Spanish territories in America without an express

press permission of the King, a permission almost beyond the possibility of obtaining; it is to be supposed very strong influence procured him the singular honour and advantage of examining the state of a country that influence had, in its own opinion, been destined in due time to controul. "Nothing short of the events which drove me to Terra Firma," says M. Depons, "could have secured for me the asylum I obtained there; but which, however, I have not been suffered to enjoy without some difficulties." It is easy to imagine what the events were to which our Author alludes particularly. "The Spaniards are, literally speaking, beyond every other people jealous of inquisitive strangers. There are very few of them who will cordially assist his enquiries concerning their political and domestic œconomy; but there are many who, under the appearance of zeal and friendship, will, upon the most grave and important subjects, give as facts relations the farthest removed from the truth. How often have I received as confidential communications, of which it appeared folly to question the veracity, the information which I afterwards found to be false!" Had not M. Depons resided twelve years in some part of the Spanish possessions, four of which were passed in the provinces he describes, and had he not employed the means (not mentioned) to consult the public records and archives of the country, besides adopting nothing from communication without critical examination, his labours would have resembled those of his predecessors in their erroneous conclusions.

An account of the contents of each chapter succeeds. From the first it appears that the Spaniards had much greater difficulty in establishing themselves upon Terra Firma than in any other part of America; which in some measure arose from their preference of Mexico and Peru, on account of their mines. This chapter contains the discovery and conquest of this part of the Continent.

The second describes the country as it was when the invaders arrived; and gives a detail of the temperature of the climate, of the nature of the soil, mountains, forests, indigenous productions, lakes, rivers, harbours, &c. &c. &c.

The third chapter gives the population of the Europeans and Africans, and the method of making the annual estimate; shews the rank the law assigns them in the community; the care taken to prevent emigration from Spain to the Colonies; the rigour of the law to prevent the admission of strangers; the manners and customs of the Europeans and Creoles; and the condition of freedmen and slaves.

The fourth chapter is wholly devoted to an account of the Indians, who afford sufficient peculiarities to separate them from the other classes of inhabitants. Local tradition and public monuments enabled the Author to present his Readers with many particulars of their original form of government and individual character. "The method which the laws have prescribed for weaning them from their forests, and conducting them to social life, is not destitute of interest. We behold here every thing that is most persuasive in morality rendered altogether impotent and ineffectual, by the natural aversion of the Indians to religious conduct and civilized manners." In short, they are every thing that is perverse and opposite to the morality of Christians. "It is vain," says M. D. "you urge upon them a belief in the existence of a placable and merciful God, for they have faith only in the devil. They form an example, happily of rare occurrence, of a people who do not admit a good principle to counteract the evil." M. Depons seems to think that the merciful, lenient, and remonstrative conduct of the Spaniards is calculated rather to confirm than remove their native prejudices; and sketches the outline of a plan by which he imagines the Indians might be rendered useful alike to the Colonies and the parent State.

The fifth chapter explains the system of legislation imposed upon these provinces, and the nature of the ties by which they are bound to the Mother Country; "the prerogatives and functions of the Royal deputies; the tribunals of justice, and general police;" the number, discipline, and distribution of the troops. He is loud in his praises of the regulations in force for preserving the national sovereignty inviolate; and asserts, that the

the most consummate Wisdom must have dictated the measures which have maintained it so for upwards of three centuries, at a distance of from two to five thousand leagues from the fountain of authority, and through a territory five times the extent of the parent State. He adds, "I ascribe all the merit to the Council of the Indies, that supreme tribunal, where all violations of the laws, and all abuses of authority in Spanish America, are judged; and from which all the regulations, all the decrees relating to the government of the colonies proceed. Europe does not furnish an example of another tribunal whose decisions have been, during three centuries, so luminous and wise as those which have resulted, and still continue to result, from the deliberations of this. During the whole of this long period Calumny has not dared to reproach its proceedings with any undue bias, or ignorance or partiality." Religion next engages our Author's attention; which is too intimately blended with politicks in this region to be passed over in silence. He therefore gives an account of the Inquisition in its present lenient state; of the authority of the See of Rome, reduced by concession to the mere privilege of giving a canonical form to the Royal decrees; the powers of the King as patron of the Indies; and all the inferior regulations of and amongst the Clergy; the functions of the Missionaries; and the chapter concludes with an examination of the propriety of allowing churches the privilege of sanctuary for the protection of criminals.

The seventh division relates to the agriculture of the country; and includes an account of the right which the Spanish Monarch assumes of disposing of the lands there. This is followed by the mode of distribution, and an analysis of the soil and productions of the Eastern part of Terra Firma. Two-and-twenty years residence has enabled the Author to enter upon these subjects with great success, and to observe the decline of cultivation, which he proposes remedies for reviving.

The eighth chapter is confined to the commercial concerns of the Spaniards, as far as relates to these colonies. The system is said, by the Author, to have been extremely erroneous in its origin; but is now greatly improved, and has become highly advantageous to the Mother Country, which cannot supply its colonies with any commodities but those of foreign manufacture. He farther observes, that, though the imposts appear to be exorbitant, yet, upon reflection, they are the result neither of ignorance nor accident, but necessarily arise from the principle on which they were formed. The fiscal laws received some modifications about 30 years past, when every reasonable allowance was made in favour of trade, which is reciprocal with the other Spanish possessions, and with Porto Rico, Cuba, Vera Cruz, Carthagena, St. Martha, &c. "The laws permit them also to export to the other colonies in the Gulf of Mexico the surplus of their animals, hides and skins, drugs, and even other articles of produce, besides cacao. In this traffick it is only necessary to obtain the permission of the Intendant, which is easily procured." An account of the contraband trade, which is reduced to a system, and of the consulat of the Caraccas, and of the rate of duties on imports and exports, conclude this portion of the work.

The ninth chapter relates to the financial department. "It will be perceived," says M. Depons, "that until 1728, the period when the Company of Guipuscoa was formed, the resources of the Eastern part of Terra Firma were so limited that Spain was obliged every year to remit money from Mexico for the payment of the troops and the public functionaries, and indeed for all public expences whatever. In 1777 the finances of these provinces underwent an organization, which shews the importance which they had by that time acquired. The Captain-general of Caraccas was relieved from the charge of their superintendance, which was transferred to an Intendant. This regulation introduced new order, and communicated a high degree of lustre to the whole department." After describing the rights and office of the Intendant and revenue officers, an account is given of the origin and object, the assessment, collection, and annual produce of every impost; which is followed by a general table of receipts and payments.

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The tenth chapter describes the towns and their dependencies, their situations, population, character of the inhabitants, their trade, industry, the climate of each, the neighbouring soil, its mountainous and cultivated productions, and the rivers intersecting them. These particulars are accompanied by an explanation of the manner in which the Eastern part of Terra Firma is divided into Cabildos, established in every town, whose jurisdiction extends over adjoining villages; and a description of the seat of each, and the territory belonging to it.

Spanish Guiana composes the contents of the eleventh chapter; which is considered by the Author as deserving of the most distinguished rank of all the colonies, and as destined by Nature to be the most productive. Speaking of the Oronoko, which traverses it for more than 500 leagues, M. Depons observes,

"The navigation of this majestic river, whose vast body of water is at least equal to that of the Amazons, having hitherto been known only to a very small number of the pilots of the country, I have considered myself bound, by the most imperious ties, to explain it with every possible minuteness. I have begun by an account of the navigation of the upper part of it, as far as the capital of Guiana. This presents little that is interesting to commerce, because it is only carried on by the inhabitants of the country, who convey their commodities to St. Thomas. My attention and researches have, therefore, been principally directed to the long and dangerous navigation of the river, from its mouth up to that town. The Oronoko has fifty mouths, which are almost all of them deceitful; and it requires no small share of good fortune in the navigator who is unacquainted with them to make his choice aright. The greater part of these entrances will only conduct him to a labyrinth, formed by an infinitude of islands; from which he will find it extremely difficult, even with the assistance of the compass, to extricate himself. Even the most navigable branch of the Oronoko has its difficulties; it will not admit ships of every tonnage; its bed, strewed with islands, shoals, and rocks, presents a series of impediments which nothing but practice can overcome."

This account has the double merit of accuracy, and of being the first which has been given of a river presenting so many obstacles to its entrance. A map of it, from the mouth to St. Thomas, was made by the late King of Spain; and all the facts relating to the survey were deposited in the office of the Minister.

The enterprising spirit of the English receives an involuntary compliment in this part of M. Depons' Introduction; who, he asserts, by their pushing a contraband trade into every quarter of the globe, have attained as much knowledge of the navigation of the Oronoko as the Spaniards possess, which is extended to the Captain-generalship of the Caraccas, and the other places under their dominion; and those, he says, are inundated with their merchandize.

We shall give the conclusion of this ample explanation of his work in the Author's own words:

"Should I be so happy as to find a value set upon my labours proportioned to the trouble they have cost me, I shall regard the events which, on the 18th of January, 1801, threw me on the shores of Terra Firma, as a favour of Heaven; and in this case I should feel myself bound to declare that I am indebted to the General in Chief, Le Clerc, for a great part of my success. As soon as he arrived at St. Domingo, at the head of the Army sent to restore order in that island, I hastened to submit to him my observations on this colony, and to give him an account of my literary project. The part of his answer which relates to this last subject is dated 10th Thermidor, in the 10th year of the Republick (1802), and is couched in these terms: 'I lament that the wants of the Army under my command will not at this time permit me to apply the necessary sums to historical researches. The time is certainly not far distant when I shall be able to promote this object to the utmost of my wishes. In the mean time, I beg your acceptance of 1000 dollars, which I have ordered to be paid to you. I hope this sum will enable you to prosecute your useful labours. I shall not fail to apprise the Minister of the Interior that there is a Frenchman on the American Continent engaged in such useful enquiries.' This pecuniary assistance, of which the lamentable event of his death prevented the repetition, afforded me little encouragement beyond the consideration of the interest which the Commander in Chief took in my undertaking. His solicitation to continue my labours assured me that I should have a direct claim upon the gratitude of the Government. I needed nothing more to induce me to redouble my zeal, my industry, and application; and to sacrifice every thing to the accuracy, the clearness, and the precision, which ought

ought to be found in the laborious and important description of those extensive and delightful countries."

The Reader of this entertaining work will find many amusing details of the manners and amusements of the people. Part of the females seem, in past days, to have answered the same purposes to the French nobility which the citizenesses of London in former times have been suspected of affording to our nobility.

"Marriages between freemen of colour and whites, although not prohibited by the laws till a very late period, are not viewed in a more favourable light here than elsewhere. The first families are particularly careful to avoid such a mixture. Upon this article they are even more scrupulous than French noblemen, who have frequently gone to the colonies for the express purpose of repairing, by a matrimonial connexion, a fortune wrecked by losses or misconduct. In these cases they despised prejudices; they cared nothing about colour, provided it was not absolutely black. Riches were the great *desiderata*, and made up for every thing else. They returned to France with their tawny consorts, where their Creole birth detracted nothing from their consequence in polite society."

The propensity for trivial disputes at law, which prevails in South America, generally arising from feigned pride, as well exposed by M. Depons; who adds, there is not a country in the world which abounds so much in lawsuits as Spanish America. The haughtiness of the antient families knows no limits; and the least glance of disrespect towards their characters or descent exasperates the party into the most ungovernable rage, who, being denied the hateful custom of duelling, swears eternal enmity to the offender, and vents it in vexatious suits. The same family folly exists in the splendour of their dress. "The costume of etiquette, for visits as well as festivals, is a taffeta, satin, or cut velvet coat and breeches. Cloth is never used, unless the person is in mourning; and then, to make it appear more sumptuous, it is adorned with rich embroidery. The waistcoat must be of gold tissue, or at least of silk, covered with embroidery; the hat cocked. All this fine attire would still signify nothing, if it was not accompanied by a silver, or, in case the person is rich, a gold-hilted sword." This circumstance, and the formal attention to etiquette, completely banishes that freedom and ease which is the soul of intercourse. Hence parties are not frequent; and among the Spaniards of America there are none of those pleasant assemblies of young ladies which prevail in Europe, and give an opportunity for cultivating those friendships that have been sometimes extremely useful to individuals in their days of maturity.

The only theatre at Caraccas is opened at festivals, and at no other time; the admittance is a real.

"All the pieces, in themselves most wretched, are, moreover, miserably performed. The declamation of this theatre, by no means deserving the ear of Thespis, is a species of monotonous stammering, very like the tone in which an infant of ten years old recites a badly-studied lesson. No grace, no action, no inflection of voice, not a single natural gesture; in a word, nothing of that which constitutes the actor of a common theatre. The performers of Caraccas may be compared to those Merry-Andrews who run from fair to fair, living rather on the produce of compassion than by the pleasure they afford."

It would be extremely unjust were we to dismiss this article without exhibiting the pleasing part of M. Depons' valuable picture of the Caraccas. Their own enlightened citizens are aware of the absurd prejudices we have already noticed; and D. Miguel Joseph Sanz has been selected to form a code of municipal laws for Caraccas, who has thus written on public education:

"No sooner does the child discover the first feeble efforts of intellect than he is sent to school, where he learns to read books replete with ridiculous and extravagant tales, frightful miracles, and a superstitious devotion, reduced to certain external forms, by which he is disciplined to hypocrisy and imposture. Far from instructing him in those primary duties from which all others are derived, by impressing his tender heart with a deep sense of the greatness, the power, the goodness, and the justice of the Supreme Being, the Creator of all things, so as to inspire him with truly Christian maxims; his father is contented, and thinks he has discharged his duty, provided the child knows certain forms of prayer by rote, recites the rosary, wears a scapulary, and performs other external acts of the Christian ritual, which, allowing them to be in themselves good, pious, and devout, are, however, by no means sufficient to make him a good Christian or a virtuous man. Instead of teaching

teaching their children what they owe to God, to themselves, and to their neighbours; they suffer them to engage in every kind of dangerous amusement, without paying the smallest attention to the society which they frequent. Instead of precepts of morality, they inculcate certain points of pride and vanity, which lead them to abuse the privileges of their birth; because they do not know the objects for which they were conferred. There are few of the youth of Caracens, who do not pretend to a pre-eminence in rank, and foolishly pride themselves in having a grandfather an Alferez, an uncle an Alcaide, a brother a Monk, or a relation a Priest. These failings, which arise entirely from education, breed animosities among families, and make the citizens deceitful and irrational. There can be no sincerity, peace, attachment, nor confidence, in a country, where every one makes it the object of his particular study to be distinguished above others by his birth and vanity."

There cannot be a doubt but that time will spread such sentiments as the above; and it is greatly honourable to the late government of Spain, that a man of Sanz's liberal mind should have been preferred to frame laws for the community, which is honoured by ranking him in the list of its citizens. If the Patriots of that generous nation (as we most devoutly wish) should ultimately succeed in rescuing their country from its invaders, it is to be hoped they will remember the frank and disinterested assistance we have afforded them, and open the gates to the full tide of rational thought and wealth that may flow to this part of America, by the enterprize of our Merchants.

128. *Memoirs of the Life of Colonel* Hutchinson, *Governor of* Nottingham *Castle and Town; Representative of the County of* Nottingham *in the Long Parliament, and of the Town of* Nottingham *in the first Parliament of* Charles II. &c. *With original Anecdotes of many of the most distinguished of his Contemporaries, and a summary Review of Public Affairs; written by his Widow* Lucy, *daughter of Sir* Allen Apsley, *Lieutenant of the Tower, &c. Now first published, from the original Manuscript, by the Rev.* Julius Hutchinson. *To which is prefixed, the Life of Mrs.* Hutchinson, *written by herself: a Fragment. Second Edition.* Longman and Co. 1808. 4to.

THE Editor of this antient piece of biography dedicates it, in the following words:

"To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, these Memoirs are, with permission, humbly dedicated, in testimony of respect for his exalted character, and of gratitude for his past and present condescension," &c.

To do justice to the intentions and views of Mr. Hutchinson, it will be necessary to give an abstract of the preface to the first edition of his work, which very properly informs us of the manner he became possessed of the Manuscript forming its basis. The Memoirs of the Life of Colonel Hutchinson were known by many persons to be in the possession of the late Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. of Owthorpe in Nottinghamshire, and of Hatfield Woodhall, Herts, who, including the Editor, had been sometimes indulged with the inspection of them; but Mr. Hutchinson uniformly rejected every request to publish them, though to those solicitations were added the entreaties of the late female historian, Mrs. Catherine Macaulay. This gentleman dying without issue, part of his property descended to the present Editor, his nephew, including the mansion of Hatfield Woodhall, in the library of which he discovered the Life of Colonel Hutchinson, a book without a title, described as "a kind of diary made use of when she came to write the Life of Colonel Hutchinson;" a fragment, a sketch of the early part of her own life, with several copies of verses, finished and unfinished, and two books, entirely composed of religious subjects; the whole written by the lady whose name appears in the title-page.

The father of the deceased possessor, Julius Hutchinson, Esq. son of Charles Hutchinson, Esq. of Owthorpe, only son of Sir Thomas Hutchinson, by his second wife, the Lady Catherine Stanhope, had read the MS. in question, and marked it in several places with his initials. The lady just mentioned attained the astonishing age of 102 years, and is said to have enjoyed her faculties to the latest period of her life. The facts of the notes introduced in the above way were communicated to Julius Hutchinson by this antient lady; and as she had resided at Nottingham, she had ample means of information,—

"As there is only one instance wherein the

the veracity of the Biographer is at all called in question, and even in this it does not appear to the Editor, and probably may not to the Reader, that there was sufficient ground for objection; the opposition and the acquiescence of her grandson and herself seem alike to confirm the authenticity and faithfulness of the Narrative."

The Editor has obliged the publick with a pedigree of his family, and descends into various particulars of the fate of different branches of it. It appears from the pedigree, that Colonel Hutchinson left four sons, of whom John only (the youngest) left issue, two sons; one of which, by family tradition, is said to have emigrated to Russia, and the other to the West Indies or America. Of his daughters nothing more is known, but that one of them married a person named Orgill. The family of George Hutchinson also became extinct in the second generation. Charles Hutchinson, only son of Sir Thomas Hutchinson by Lady Catherine Stanhope, married a daughter and coheiress of Sir Francis Boteler of Hatfield Woodhall, Herts; who being a zealous Royalist, this gentleman so completely adopted his sentiments, that he obtained nearly their whole inheritance, and, instead of assisting his Republican relatives, purchased Colonel Hutchinson's estate at Owthorpe of his widow and son; by these means he acquired both wealth and popularity, and, was Member of Parliament for Nottingham from 1690 till his death.

His son Julius married Betty, daughter of Colonel Norton of Wellow, a branch of the family of that name in Hampshire, and whose mother was a Fiennes; this gentleman granted the writings of Mrs. Hutchinson much of his attention, and his relatives have a tradition that he treated the last descendants of his uncle with great kindness and liberality, besides affording them money to enable them to emigrate. Several circumstances combined, lead the Editor to suppose, that Mrs. Hutchinson found herself and children in a forlorn situation; although she had been fortunate enough to dispose of her husband's estates. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson seems to think it necessary to remove some doubts which might be raised as to the propriety of publishing a work decidedly built on the practice and opinions of a Republican in arms against his Sovereign: as this is a delicate point in the present state of politicks, we beg leave to let him speak for himself, and to resign his reasoning into the hands of our Readers, who will be pleased to form their own judgment.

"That avowed predilection for a Republican government which is conspicuous in this History, as it was in the lives of the persons who are the principal subjects of it, may perhaps give a momentary alarm; but a little reflection will dissipate it. At the time when Colonel Hutchinson first entered on the great theatre of life, the contest was just begun between the partizans of the divine right of the Sovereign, and the indispensible obligation of the subject to passive obedience and non-resistance, on one side; and the asserters of the claims of the people to command, through their representatives, the public purse, the freedom of debate in Parliament, and the responsibility of Ministers, on the other. When the sword, the *ratio ultima Regum*, the *last appeal of Kings*, was resorted to by the former, and the latter gained the victory, they very naturally adopted the Republican system; as concluding, that persons holding such opinions as the Princes of the House of Stuart and their adherents did, would never concede to them their franchises, but with a full intention to resume them whenever they should recover power enough to attempt it with success. The event fully justified this conclusion; and it is now evident to all, that the only thing which could ever give this nation permanent tranquillity, and put an end to those heart-burnings which, either openly or covertly had existed, even from the time of the Norman Conquest, was an explicit compact between King and People, which took its date indeed from the Revolution in 1688, but obtained its consummation at the fortunate accession of the House of Brunswick, when the title of the Monarch and the rights of the People became identified and established on one common basis."

The Editor proceeds with saying, that no one will pretend that such an opportunity was within the reach of human foresight; consequently, the then best remedy was applied; and, "upon a review of the contest, it will be seen, that what the Tory and the courtier of the present day, the friend or even the flatterer of kingly power, admits as axioms, were the grand desiderata of the Whig and the patriot of those times;" and that what were at that period considered as

as dangerous encroachments, now pass as moderate and indisputable claims. Besides this argument, Mr. Hutchinson appears to rest his defence of Colonel Hutchinson on the plea, that his idea of a limited government must have greatly resembled that which we now enjoy practically; for, though it is termed Imperial, the principal part of the legislative power remaining with the people, and the executive being vested in a chief magistrate, the plan or form is quite as Republican as he could have desired; and the succession having been made hereditary, the first wish of his heart, which was to repress individual ambition, is fully provided for.

"Possessing himself, but finding not in others, the virtue worthy of, and essential to, a Republick, he would have gladly taken shelter under a well-limited Monarchy; and of such a one he would unquestionably have been a loyal subject, a vigorous assertor."

Colonel Hutchinson's Puritanism, which distinguished him through life, is accounted for, according to Mr. Hutchinson, by his predilection for a Republick; the turn of thought and of expression which is so styled, had been adopted by those who asserted the right of religious enquiry, and with them the champions of civil liberty naturally coalesced; indeed, the favourite study of the time was Divinity, and, consequently, the general idiom became tinctured by the language of Scripture. This study was surrounded by dangers, and it led the Colonel into the errors he committed; but the Editor contrasts these errors with the dissolute life of the Laity, and the conduct of the Established Clergy of that time, who, he asserts, "preached up the prerogative in all its extravagance, and endeavoured to establish, jointly and inseparably, implicit faith in, and unqualified obedience to, the Church and King (still giving the Church the precedency);" in short, in the good gentleman's opinion, those "deemed rebels by the Court, and latitudinarians by the Hierarchy, were rigorists in religion and morality;" while their opponents "were slaves in principle, and libertines in practice." Such was the vehemence, the violence, and the antipathy entertained towards the Puritans, that it seemed almost to justify bigotry on their side; but the Colonel is said to have been free from any portion of it: in truth, the liberality of mind possessed by the subject of these Memoirs, rendered him independent of every party, and proved him to be the friend of each, to the utmost of his ability. This part of his conduct deserves the praise of the candid; and we transcribe the following extract from the Preface, with a conviction that the publick will agree with us in admiring a man who could divest himself of prejudice, and particularly religious prejudice, in the midst of a civil war, partly founded on this very passion.

"It was quite a different party, that of the rigid Presbyterians, and peculiarly their Ministers, 'who cried out against the tyranny of the Bishops, only that they might get the power into their own hands, and, without the name, might exercise the authority of Popes*.' That, instead of this power being irrecoverably and immoveably established over us, we are now governed by the mildest Church discipline in the universe, we owe to these Independents! Colonel Hutchinson, in particular, if he had lived in times like ours, 'when Bishops and Ministers desire only to be helpers, not lords over the consciences of God's people,' would either have been a conforming member of the Church of England, or, at most, have only dissented from it in few things, and that with modesty and moderation. For it is well worthy of notice, that, after having suffered provocation and persecution from Catholick, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian, when power came into his own hands, he treated all with lenity, and to the worthy persons of all sects and parties extended his protection."

Mr. Hutchinson next considers the character of the Colonel in a point of view far less favourable, which must be generally blamed, and is but little capable of defence; this was the condemnation of Charles I. to the block. He acknowledges, that to speak of the justice of the measure would be mockery, and that nothing less than the total subversion of every principle of previous action could have caused such an event; and thinks it would be little better than presumption to pronounce what course should have been

* Whitelock.

been pursued, when the political horizon was so totally obscured; but he ventures to add, that, in his opinion, the conduct of the King and his friends, after the decisive battle of Naseby, rendered his destruction inevitable. Whether his supposition is well founded, "that though some may blame, many more will pity a man such as Colonel Hutchinson," who was determined, with the majority, not to lose the opportunity of preventing a possibility of deception on the part of the Monarch, provided he had been permitted to live, may be solved by recurring to some late events, which very decidedly called forth the public censure.

Perhaps it might have been full as well, if the Editor had submitted the whole of this work to his Readers, without entering into the merits of the principles upon which the Colonel acted. The narrative possesses sufficient interest as a detail of historical facts, without a justification of the conduct of a person very long since consigned to the grave; nor can modern altercation on the revival of antient differences tend to any good purpose, as it is acknowledged we have derived all the benefits from the shocking æra under notice, which it was capable of affording. We have ventured thus far on this head with no other view than a sincere desire to preserve that general amnesty, which has long since been established between the Monarchical and Republican parties of England. To discuss which was in the right, can lead to no good end, but may produce evil.

The fact, that Mr. Hutchinson has published this work, is a proof that he highly approves of it; whether his partiality rested on a firm basis will soon appear; but he thought it necessary, in the Preface to the first edition, to point out its attractions, and observes,—

"Surely we risque little in saying, that a History of a period, the most remarkable in the British annals, written one hundred and fifty years ago by a lady of elevated birth, of a most comprehensive and highly-cultivated mind, herself a witness of many of the scenes she describes, and active in several of them, is a literary curiosity of no mean sort."

This we fully subscribe to; and are ready to add, that all persons acting and thinking with due liberality should, in pursuing this or any other antient Narrative, written by the partizan of any particular cause, divest themselves of all personal feeling and opinion, and view it only as the history of facts, not more highly coloured, perhaps, than other histories of distant transactions are by modern writers; at the same time recollecting, that little motives of action are discovered by such means, which are suppressed and concealed in the cold authorities of deep politicians.

We shall now bid adieu to the original Preface, and advert to the Advertisement prefixed to the second edition. In this the Editor takes the opportunity of congratulating himself upon his foresight, in anticipating the reception the Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson would meet with from the publick, whose patronage he experienced in the sale of a large impression within a few months; the pleasure and advantage arising from which was enhanced by the unqualified approbation given in the same period to the work by many respectable Reviews. Several well-contrived compliments, directed to the "moral sense in British society," are offered by the Editor in return, for the acceptance of his protectors.

"He has availed himself of this opportunity to introduce some improvements, which have been suggested partly by obliging communications from friends, and partly by farther researches and inquiries of his own."

We thought it necessary to let Mr. Hutchinson explain his motives in publishing the Narrative of his fair Relative; and shall proceed without farther observation to the Memoirs themselves; nor shall we attend to the Notes, which can only be useful to those who peruse the book. A good engraving of the Colonel by Neagle faces the title-page, and a second very excellent portrait of his Lady, by Freeman; the first page of the Life of herself; this is introduced by an humble confession of her own unworthiness, and an ardent acknowledgment of the mercy and goodness of the Creator, in a strain that may by some be termed an effusion of fanaticism; but we must be permitted to say, that it does her memory honour, as it appears to be as sincere, as many of the whining performances of

of the times were hypocritical. If we except a certain degree of singularity, or what is now denominated *quaintness*, which is observable in the language of this lady, not through any deficiency in her attainments, but to be attributed solely to the idiom of her day, it will be found to be comprehensive, energetic, and highly polished. Having completed her exordium, Mrs. Hutchinson informs us,

"It was on the 29th day of January in the yeare of our Lord 1611, that, in the Tower of London, the principall citie of the English Isle, I was, about four of the clock in the morning, brought forth to behold the ensuing light. My father was Sir Allen Apsley, lieftenant of the Tower of London; my mother, his third wife, was Lucy, the youngest daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lidiard Tregoz in Wiltshire, by his second wife."

The historical sketch of the History of England which follows, is accompanied by a display of those fascinating truths, said of the honour, probity, and valour of Englishmen, that must ensure Mrs. Hutchinson the grateful remembrance of her countrymen. Let their politicks be what they may, every individual must accord with her in her assertion, that,

"Whoever considers England, will find it no small favour of God to have bene made one of its natives, both upon spirituall and outward accounts. The happinesse of the soyle and ayre contribute all things that are necessary to the use or delight of man's life. The celebrated glory of this Isle's inhabitants, ever since they received a mention in History, confers some honor upon every one of her children, and with it an obligation to continue in that magnanimitie and virtue, which hath famed this Island, and raysed her head in glory, higher than the greate kingdomes of the neighbouring Continent."

Such is the energy with which this patriotic Lady speaks of her native land in p. 3; and in p. 5, she proceeds:

"Nor is it only vallour and generosity that renowne this nation; in Arts wee have advanced equall to our neighbors, and in those that are most excellent, exceeded them. The world hath not yielded men more famous in navigation, nor ships better built or furnished. Agriculture is as ingeniously practised. The English archery were the terror of Christendome, and their clothes the ornament: but these low things bounded not their greate spirits; in all ages it hath yielded men as famous in all kinds of learning, as Greece and Italy can boast of."

"And to complete the crowne of all their glory, reflected from the lustre of their ingenuity, vallour, witt, learning, justice, wealth, and bounty; their pietie and devotion to God, and His worship, hath made them one of the most truly noble nations in the Christian world. God having, as it were, enclosed a people here, out of the vast commun of the world, to serve him with a pure and undefiled worship."

(To be concluded in our next.)

129. Kathleen: *a Ballad: from an antient* Irish *Tradition in the Valley of* Glandilough, *County of* Wicklow. *By* John Edwards, *Esq. of* Oldcourt, *in the same County.* 4to. 1808.

ST. Keivan was a holy man and a great preacher, and beloved by all who heard or saw him; amongst others a neighbouring young woman was so fond of attending upon his prayers and sermons, that she fell desperately in love with him, and could not help continually haunting him wherever he went, which was the cause of great vexation to the holy man. After trying every mode of getting rid of this damsel, he worked out a bed in the face of the mountain, where he supposed she could never find him out; but in the morning when he awakened, he saw her *face looking in at him* at the mouth of the cave; at which he was so vexed that he gave her a push, and down she fell into the lake below: he then prayed that she might not be drowned, and soon after saw her floating on the water, and singing the sweetest musick.

Such is the tradition which Mr. Edwards has worked into a ballad, but has adhered so closely to the narration as to allow very little access to poetical fancy. What Johnson said of Swift may be justly applied to him: "The rogue never hazards a figure." The catastrophe is related in these tame and prosaic lines:

"The Father now starting perceiv'd the [his rest:
rude stranger,
Unknown *who* or *what*—as he broke from
He stretch'd forth his arm, *as to* ward off
the danger, [throbbing breast."
And struck the poor maid on her quick-

130. *A History of the antient Town of* Shaftesbury, *from the Founder,* Alfred *the Great; partly collected from* Hutchins. *Containing an Account of the Abbey, the Churches, Nuns, Clergy, Representatives in Parliament, Recorders, Mayors, &c.; also of the*

the eminent Persons who have resided in the Town and its Neighbourhood. Published by T. Adams, Shaftesbury. 8vo.

THIS is a very satisfactory and respectable little publication, founded on the firm basis of the late Mr. Hutchins's truly valuable labours, and unmixed with any base alloy. Mr. Adams deserves the thanks and the encouragement of the publick, for having furnished them with so excellent a manual of Topography—particularly when it is considered, that of the first volume of the new edition of Hutchins not more than 100 copies are in existence; and of the portion containing *Shaftesbury*, not more than 80.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The three English Declamation Prizes at Trinity college, Cambridge, are this year adjudged to Messieurs Hodson, Arnold, and Musgrave.

We learn with great pleasure, that the British and Foreign Bible Society has lately received a contribution from several Congregations in the connexion of the late Rev. John Wesley, amounting to nearly £1300.; and have no doubt but that the Society will attend to the *correctness* of their Editions. It appears from the Annual Reports of this Society, that the plan of contributing to its support by local and congregational collections, originated in Wales, was afterwards adopted on a large scale in Scotland, and has since been acted upon in various parts of England, particularly in Birmingham, where the several denominations of Christians united their exertions, and raised on its behalf a considerable sum. It is truly gratifying, in these times of Religious Discord, to see the different descriptions of Christians co-operating in one grand scheme for disseminating to the very ends of the earth, those Scriptures, which they profess in common can alone make men wise unto Salvation.

We announce the advanced state of a most useful and elegant anatomical work, in folio; to be speedily published, under the title of, "Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces; with appropriate Explanations, and References to the Parts, by Mr. J. J. Watt, Surgeon; designed by the Author to illustrate the Anatomy of these Organs, as they appear in different Sections of the Head, and performed with the strictest attention to Anatomical accuracy." The Engravings will be four in number; containing six views of the parts of their natural size, and accompanied with the same number of outline figures of reference; together with an additional anatomical description of these Organs, by Mr. W. Lawrence, Demonstrator of Anatomy, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The greater number of Professional Gentlemen resident in London have already become subscribers to this work.

Education of the Poor.—A difference of opinion has long prevailed among high political characters, as to the policy of educating the lower orders of the people: thinking it not only unnecessary, but mischievous, to teach persons who are to get their living by hard manual labour, to read or write; while others contend, that such instruction improves their morals. Sir Richard Phillips, one of the late Sheriffs, has disclosed to the publick some facts, which must go a great way in deciding this question. Some time ago, he ascertained that out of 152 criminals who were in Newgate, 101 could not write their names; that of the remaining 51, twenty-five wrote their names in a fair hand; and twenty-six in a bad and partly illegible hand.—At one time, when he caused religious books to be distributed among the criminals, he found an almost general indifference about the receipt of them. And the majority of these persons "*were totally ignorant of the nature, object, and end of Religion itself.*" Of those who were in the condemned cells under sentence of death in June last, five men and three women could neither read nor write.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. 665. In Contents, col. 1, l. 10, for "from *Chitlington*," read "*Chilton*;" at foot, for "Chitlington *Church, Bucks*," r. "Chitlington *Chapel, Sussex*."

P. 673. In Plate I. for "Chitlington Chapel," r. "Chilfington Chapel."

P. 674, col. 1, l. 22, dele "*(see Pl. I.)*" the View of Chilton Church, co. Bucks, being still in the hands of the Engraver; but it shall be given in a future Number.

H. (of Chester) in our next; with Mr. Hamper's Topographical Account of Dugdale; An Honest and Candid Friend to Science and Truth; &c. &c.

ODE

ODE GRÆCA,

Nuncupatoria annuo dignata, et in Curiâ Cantabrigiensi recitata, A. D. 1808.

AUCTORE T. RENNELL,
COLL. REGAL. SCHOL.

VERIS COMITES.

ΑΓΡΙΩι πρὶν λαίλαπι γαυριάσας
μηδ' ὡς σίγας ἄνιμος, γίλαισμα
ριπάτων ἀνερίθμον ἠρίμα κοί-
μασι γαλάνα.

ἀλλὰ τῆδ, ἦτ' ὠρειπᾶι ἀφ' ἱδρᾶν,
ἰητῆρας ἦτ' ὠκιάκου παῤ ἀκταῖς
ἰλλῖων νασᾶν ῥοδοπάχεῖς σ' ἀπ-
άγαγον ἄραι,

χαῖρέ μοι, χαῖρ' αὖθις ἴαχ, κύμισδον
πορφυροῦν ἴτιος γάνος· ἄγγιλος τοῦ
ἱστιαμεῖ μινυομένα σκιαῖσιν
πίνθιμος ἀδών,

ἁ ξίνα δ' ἀμιθαλὶς ἐκ μιλάθρου
ὑφορνὸν τρύζουσα λαλεῖ χιλιδών·
γυμφυτος τὶν ἀρμονία. τὰ δ' ἄνθη
ἄτρεμα βάλλων

ἐκ τάφων πρὰν χημερινῶν ἴλυσιν
ἰλῷ' αἴρεῖς κοῦφα βιοῦν ἀνάγας
μᾶρος παῖς ὁ Ζίφυρος· δι' ἄλσος
αὖθι τίθαλε

τὸ στίφος νύμφαισιν ἴον, τὺ δ' ἀοῦς
ἀγγέλαι Νάρκισσοι δρόσον πεπυκνὼς,
Κύπριδός τ' ἄνημα ῥόδον· βρύοισαν
ὕπνασι γαῖαν

ἀμφίπνους ἀσυχία πτέρυσιν
ὠδῖνι στάσδοις· ἄγ' ἴυγμοι χόρδ
Δαλίων ὀπαδοὶ θιάν· ἰαπτῷ
ἴλαρος ἄρᾳ

τὰν ἄθαλπτος Πιερίδες· μίλυος δὲ
μαλθάκαις ἀκτῖσι βιοεργμένον κᾶρ
ὡς ἰκάνῃ, ὡς βαθὺ κυδιάσειν
ἴνθιον αὐδᾷ.

αἴμυλος δ' ἁ Κύπρις ἀπ' ὠράνιο
ἅρμ' ὑποζεύξασα πίδον δίπτα·
χρυσίων ἓξ οἰχομένας πωλίδων
ὡς καλὸν ὄσδε

γαῖα, κ' αἰθὴρ πορφύρεος· νὶν ἄμπι
αἴ τι Καφίσου Χαρίτες λαχοῖσαι
δημὸν ἰκτιῦσαι πόθων (ἄλλεταί μοι
στάθεσιν ἧτορ

ἦτ' ἀν ἴδω) πάρ τι βρίφος κατίζη
μίκκυλος παῖς, μίκκυλον οὐ τὸ τερπνὸν,
ἀ κόρας πυῤ ὄμμασιν ἰσυχεύων,
ἄτ' ἀνὰ δρυμὼς

Νυμφᾶων ἀγνοίχορος βίλιμνον
ἰμὴν χρίσας βάλε· τίς πίφυγεν;
ἄμοροτος γὰρ ἴδας ἴρως, ἴρως δ' αὖθ'
ἄμοροτον ἴδαρ.

ἀδοτᾶν ἄλλοισι μίμαλεν ἄλλων·
μύριαι γὰρ πλάσιον ἀδοιαὶ τιῦ,
μύριαι τὶν φίλτατον ἦρ, ὀπαδοί.
ἄλλοτε νύμφας

ἰὼδ' ἐν χόρεις ὁρίσμα, νύμφας
ἠρινὸν γὰρ κάλλος ἀπαὶ φαεινῶν
ὄμμάτων στάσδε πόθου, ἀ λαλύσης,
ὡς μίλᾳ, φωνᾶ.

ἰὼδ' ὠρᾶιον γάνος· Ἀφροδίτης
ἄνθος ὡς γλυκὺ, γλυκερώτερον δ' ὃ
παρθένου ταῖς ἀμβροσίαις ῥόδον παρ-
ειῆϊσι θάλλε.

τάκετ' ἐν πίτεραις νιφὰς, ἐν δὲ λευκοῖς
ἰσότητι στάθεσσι χιὼν ἴλαμψεν·
ἀλλὰ μὴ ψυχρόν τι, σοίας χλιαίνει
ἀ φλογὸς αὐγά.

ἄλλοτ' ἐν σοίᾳ δότει μοι πρόπαιον,
ἄμπελός τ' ἄμπαυμα πώνων γένοιτ' ἄν,
κ' ἀ Διὸς παῖς κισσοφόρος πιῶν τὶς
οἶδε μίρμναν;

ἀδὺ τᾶν ἰλαῖ ψιθύρισμα, μάλαν
ἀδὺ δάλᾳ σλασδομένων βόαμα·
ἄδιον δ' ἀ φακτίδος ἐν κάπαισι
νυκλὸς ἀμόλγῳ

δυριάσδη ποικιλόγαγυς ἀδά,
ἂν ἰμίμασ' ὑαλόισσιν ἄντρεις
ἀντιπλὴξ, Ὀρεστιάδεσσι νύμφαις
παίγνιον ἄχυ.

ἂν δὲ λαμῶν' ὃν χλοεραῖς ποκ' αἰδὼς *
ἀρτὶ καπνύουσα δρόσοις ἴτεῦγι,
σὺν κυσὶν τοῖς θηροφόνοις κάλισσιν
Ἄρτεμις ἀγνά,

εἶμι, καὶ γὰρ πάρθενος ἐξίγνιν,
εἶμι πρὸς βάσσας. τότε δ' αὖ κατωχὶς
κραγίδος μιλισδομένας παῤ ὕδωρ
οἰδθι οἷος

μνάσομαι τὰ λυγρὰ βίου, βροτοὺς δὲ
μνάσομαι, φύλλων γενεήν· τί δ' αὖτως
ἀνθέων † ἄδας τὸ πολυπόνων ἄνθος
φοίνιος ἀδὴς

δρέψατ' ὠραῖα πάντατος ἀκμᾷ,
δρέψατ' ἐν τοῖς αἰκίας χόρεισιν
τὸν γλυκὺν, τὸν ἱμερόεντ'; ἰῷ' ἀμῖν
φίλτατον ἦρος

οὐκ ἴτ' ἐστ'· ἀλλ', ὦ τάλαν, ἀ τοῦ' ἂν
μόρσιμον, Νίλσωνος ἀν ᾖσθ'—ἀμαυροὶ

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* Eur. Hipp. 78.

† Deflendum admodùm juvenem Vice-Comitem TRAFALGAR.

παρθενίᾳ κάμες'

ωπεξεσαλάμας· τί δὲ τις, τί δ' οὐ τις;*
ὡς ὅταν ἵππα,

αἴγιον δ' οὐ, θνατὸς ἐὼν, ὄρασιν.
τί φρονεῖς; μείον φρονέοντι κέρδος·
εὐχὶ δὴ τὸ πεπρὸν ὅταν φωνῇ δι-
δόσδοτος αἴγλα,

φροντίδες πᾶσ', πᾶσ' ἀλαφῶν μέριμναι;
λάμψιν ἀὲς προφυρία, τεύφαις τε
σὺν ὁμωῖς χλιδῶσα χάρις, γίλασσιν
ἀμόροτον ἄμαε.

ἀὐτ' μηδίασι πᾶσις ἥρα,
τηλίων ἄπο βραχύ. τίς σκοπεῖ τ' ἀν-
χιμαῖος λυγρεῦ ζῆλον, ἀγρίαν τε
νυκτὸς ἄδυσσεν;

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

THE inclosed lines have, I believe, never been in print. If you agree with me, that their merit entitles them to preservation, I trust you will give them immortality, by inserting them in your valuable Miscellany. They were written by the late John Bicknell, Esq. the Barrister, to a young lady, who very soon afterwards became the wife of his Brother, Charles, the present Solicitor to the Admiralty. The Lady died many years since; and has left a daughter still living, who inherits all the virtues and accomplishments of her mother. PHILO-GENIUS.

To Miss FIREBRACE.

"A NEW-YEAR'S Gift! an empty purse!"—
No—full *of* Verses—"that's still worse"—
"The sweepings of an empty skull;
Immensely long, profoundly dull."
Ah! Madam, could I but compose
On fine Bank-paper, in plain prose,
Short Promises to Daniel Race†,
Or to the Bearer Miss Firebrace;
And at the corner, in black letter
Write TWENTY THOUSAND—'twould be better
I own, with them to fill a purse,
Than doggrel scrolls of Bellman's verse.
But trust me, on poetic ground
Those soft notes ne'er were current found;
Not all Parnassus' hills contain
Of precious ore one single vein;
No money-trees there ever blow,
No Indian streams of treasure flow.
Beneath the calm inspiring shade,
By haunted stream, at evening laid,
'Twere treason for the Muse's vot'ry
To dream of prizes in the lott'ry.
What Bard sublime in all the land
Draws ink out of a silver stand,
Or dries it with Pactolian sand?
Nor can Apollo's sacred lyre
Boast for its base one silver wire.
Yet num'rous Christmas presents pass
Thro' every turnpike in Parnass';
So heavy oft the jingling load,
That, as he trots along the road,
Pegasus has as huge a pack, as
West-country horse, or London Jack-ass.
Epistles—Odes—Congratulations—
Epithalamiums—Invitations
To Friends—Wives—Mistresses—Relations.
And with such trump'ry as much work'd,
As if it held good Norfolk Turkies.
Accept then for the giver's sake
The rhyming present that I make.
Let others offer at your shrine
Their frankincense, or garlands fine,
Or (more substantial gift) twelfth-cake,
Which King or Queen might deign to take;
And vow you are the sweetest creature,
Sweet as the sugar-ice, and sweeter:
Let Charles begin his New-Year's-lay,
In a more sentimental way,
With Cupid's flames, and fire and feather,
To warm you this cold frosty weather.
For me—a blunt, plain-spoken man,
Such elegance is not my plan;
I bring no dainties to regale,
No compliments, nor am'rous tale,
Nor syllabub, nor Christmas ale,
Nor golden cups, nor costly dishes,
But this poor Purse, and my good-wishes.
Now give me leave, ma'am, to declare
Entre nous—what my wishes are.
I wish not that from every pool
Your lucky Purse may rise brim-full;
With Fortunatus's to vie,
Which never needed a supply;
I would not hear that all the Aces,
'Lone hands, and Matadores were Bracy's;
I wish you not, fair maid, so ill,
To see you wedded to Quadrille;
I wish you no superfluous wealth,
The bane of happiness and health.
I need not wish you Beauty—Youth—
Good-nature—Virtue—Sense—or Truth.
Nor can I wish those charms may gain
Fresh conquests to adorn your train,
And make admirers sigh in vain.
My sympathizing heart discovers
Some pity still for hopeless lovers.
What shall I wish for then, to prove
My friendship strong as Charles's love?
Something in which yourself may join,
And yet the honour would be mine.
I wish then (nay, but hear me out,
Ere you begin to pish and pout)—
I wish (nor can you, Miss, with reason,
Call this mere compliments of season)—
I wish (for I shall now speak true,
Tho' Poet born, and Lawyer too,
If not, I pray my tongue may blister,)—
In short I wish you were—my—Sister.
Jan. 4, 1773. J. B.

STANZAS

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* Pind. Pyth. H. 135.

† All Bank Notes at this time were made payable to this Gentleman, who was the predecessor of Mr. Abraham Newland.

THE SPANISH PATRIOTS,

A New Song, By Mr. COURTENAY.

Viva el Rey ; viva las Cortes ;
Viva la Libertad Espanola.

RAISE the Song to the Warriors of Spain,
Who, scorning the Tyrant's alarms,
Call their King, with the CORTES, to reign,
And indignantly cry out—To ARMS!

Raise the Song to Spain's proud Volunteers,
The Sword of their Country they wield;
Midst their ranks dauntless Freedom appears,
And leads them with joy to the field.

Then exulting they rush to the fight,
Inspir'd by her fervour divine;
And their banners, victorious and bright,
O'er the Tagus and Pyrenees shine.

Lo! their glorious exertions prevail,
(The conscripts of Tyranny fly;)
Their renown on their sons they entail,
Determin'd to conquer or die.

Venal legions no country can shield;
Once routed, the contest is o'er:
But a People indignant ne'er yield,—
Each check but excites them the more.

From their olive-clad hills they pour down,
MARENGO's fam'd trophies efface;
While the CORSICAN's wreaths and renown
CASTANOS triumphantly grace.

See Britannia, the Queen of the waves,
Speed her Soldiers and Chiefs o'er the main,
To extirpate the Gallican slaves,
And combat united with Spain.

Now awak'd by the loud trump of Fame,
EUROPA will start from her trance;
Austria's eagle no more droop with shame,
Nor shrink from the vulture of France.

Freedom's standard will gloriously blaze,
And beam o'er the Tiber and Rhine;
The Swiss again carol their lays,
And proudly embattle their line.

To each breeze the bright streamers will play,
Free COMMERCE her splendour regain;
While Britannia's high spirit and sway
The balance of Europe maintain.

ENGLAND'S PRE-EMINENCE IN ARMS.

A New Song, addressed to the Right Honorable Lieut.-gen. Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B. *By Mr.* COURTENAY.

UNRIVAL'D o'er the boundless wave
Britannia's Genius reigns;
The sailor hardy, free, and brave,
Her glorious right maintains.

When Chiefs with skill and valour lead,
On the embattled plain,
Her soldiers still undaunted bleed,
And Victory's trophies gain:

CHORUS.

BRITANNIA, then, disdain your foes,
And scorn their vain alarms:
Let Gallia feel your vengeful blows,
And yield the palm in arms.

Usurping France in scornful tone
Cries, "Britons, boast no more;
Algiers and you the SEA may own,
Our empire is the shore.

"Imperial hosts the contest yield,
Through deathful scenes pursued;
The blood-stain'd Alps, and Jena's field,
Proclaim the world subdued.

"While vanquish'd States their fall deplore,
Our warlike triumphs shine;
And our avenging eagles soar
O'er Ebro and the Rhine."—

Ah cease, ye slaves, this braggart strain,
Let rage your tyrant sting;
Lo! from her throne indignant Spain
Ejects his UPSTART KING.

Quebec's resplendent annals tell,
How Gallick spirit fail'd,
When noble Wolfe victorious fell,
And Townshend's arm prevail'd.

Maida's and Egypt's brilliant day
Emblazon England's name;
Yet France, in arms assumes the sway,
Untouch'd by truth or shame.

VIMEIRA hears the Victors' cry,
Sees rank on rank expire;
While JUNOT's vaunted columns fly,
Thinn'd by the British fire.

CHORUS.—Britannia, then, &c.

Let gallant WELLESLEY's name be sung,
Whose sword decides their doom;
His laurels on the Ganges sprung,
And on the Tagus bloom.

His soldiers joyous shouts prolong,
And with exulting voice
Around their daring Chieftain throng,
And praise their Sovereign's choice.

CHORUS.—Britannia, then, &c.

Vain-glorious France, no longer slight,
But strike to England's claim;
From Crécy's to Vimeira's fight,
THE FIRST IN MARTIAL FAME.

CHORUS.

BRITANNIA, then, disdain your foes,
And scorn their vain alarms;
Let Gallia feel your vengeful blows,
And yield the palm in arms.

STANZAS

BY CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON.

Written in May 1808, *when under the Pressure of severe Disease.*

MONTH after month its course has run,
Yet still no dawn of hope I see;
No more will Health's reviving sun
Ere shine on me.
Cheerless

Cheerless to me the dawn of day,
While sinking 'neath stern Sickness' power,
Meridian sun, or evening grey,
Or midnight hour.
For fierce Disease his bow has bent,
And pierc'd me with his keenest dart,
While pain my vital strength has spent,
And chill'd my heart.

Beneath his power I strive in vain
In balmy rest my eyes to close,
From Opium's aid alone I gain
A short repose.
O! when will all those sorrows cease,
Whose weight o'erpowers my fainting breast,
When shall this fluttering heart find peace,
And be at rest?

Be still, my soul, with patience wait,
And meekly bear the chastening rod;
Remember, all thy suff'ring state
Is known to God.
Doubt not his care and tender love,
Although his dealings seem severe,
Strive by affliction to improve,
And him revere.

What though Disease thy days consume,
Soon Death shall bring a sweet release;
And thou within the silent tomb
Shalt rest in peace.
Dust unto dust shall there return,
While thy immortal soul shall fly,
By heavenly messengers upborne,
To God on high.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE following is supposed to have been left at the famous Inn at Tan-y-bwlth in North Wales, by the same person who left the lines at Ivy-bridge. (p. 440.)

We'd heard much talk of Oxford Town, &c.

WE 'd heard much talk of Tan-y-bwlth,
And fain we would go thither;
So up we got, and away we went,
It being gallant weather.

But then to see what roads we past!
Down this hill, and up that—
And wheresoe'er our eyes we cast,
We saw—I can't tell what—

For there was Hill, and there was Dale,
And there was Rock and Wood;
And there the Trees grow out of Stones—
You'd wonder how they cou'd!

And there the Streams come tumbling down
O'er many a rocky fall;
And there—but I should ne'er have done
If I should tell you all.

And then the Inn—it is so neat!
The pretty maids so civil;
The Landlord gives what 's good to eat—
Then drives you to the Divel—

I mean to his Bridge at Aber-glass-yn,
Where wonder comes on wonder!
Then, all ye idle Lads and Lass-es,
Pray stay at home no longer;

Come to the Inn at Tan-y-bwlth,
Nor heed your pockets waning,
For what is missing in your Wealth,
Ye 'll find in Health ye 're gaining.

QUATORZAIN.

THOU pensive flower! whose unassuming mien
Bespeaks superior excellence and worth;
O! how I ponder on thy charms serene,
That cheer this dull and solitary earth.
Fain would the Muse with studious care describe
Thy peerless colours, properties, and smell;
For thou art sweetest of the odorous tribe,
But to thy praise unequal is her shell!
Yet why, my flower! in this most barren wild,
Are thy delightful qualities to shroud?
Alas! like me thou art Misfortune's child,
And therefore shun'st the gay unruly crowd!
Seek'st some lone spot, however sad and drear,
Where Friendship's eyes may shed the faithful tear!

Grafton street, J. G.
September 4.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

THE following pathetic lines were found among the papers of a deceased female relative to

Yours, &c. J. B.

TELL me, tell me, gentle maid,
Always wretched and forlorn;
Why you seek the Church-yard shade,
Why o'er yonder tomb you mourn?

Gentle stranger, you shall know
Why I 'm wretched, why I 'm sad;
Why in vestments white as snow
I come hither often clad.

Beneath yon sad and dreary tomb,
My lov'd Edmund's ashes rest;
Dreadful was his early doom,
Yet, O God, thy will was best.

Sickness spread her baneful wing
O'er his tender Sister's frame;
And Consumption's hated sting
Kill'd a maiden without blame.

Soon upon my Edmund's cheek
I espied a hectic bloom;
Vain it was relief to seek
From his quick-approaching doom.

Struggling in the arms of Death,
He press'd me to his heart;
And whisper'd with his latest breath,
"From you I 'm loath to part."

Stranger! I will never cease
O'er my Edmund's tomb to sigh;
Till kind Death my soul release
From all earthly misery.

Poetry

Proceedings in the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 1808.

House of Commons, *June* 8.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted:—Secret Services, 68,767*l.* 10*s.* Reprinting Journals, 9547*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.* New Mint, 54,000*l.* Officers of Lords and Commons, 1,913*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* Bounties on Fish, 6,000*l.* Caledonian Canal, 51,250*l.* 14*s.* Houses of Parliament, 12,100*l.* Contingencies of Secretaries of State, 7,000*l.* Messengers of Ditto, 9000*l.* Coin, 2,908*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* Vaudois Churches, 1,338*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* Emigrants, 20,000*l.* African Forts, 23,000*l.* Board of Agriculture, 3,000*l.* Veterinary College, 1,000*l.*

Mr. *Curwen* thought this a proper opportunity to mention the valuable discovery of Capt Manby for saving the lives of seamen in shipwrecks on the coast, by throwing a rope over the vessel from a mortar on shore. He hoped that, though the gallant Officer asked nothing, his merit would not be overlooked.

Admiral *Harvey*, Mr. *Yorke*, and the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, agreed in thinking that the invention would answer. Its efficacy, however, had not yet been ascertained by the Admiralty Board.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Foster* stated the various items required for the service of the year in Ireland, amounting to 9,767,000*l.* and to meet this, enumerated the ordinary revenue, 4,800,000*l.* The Loan for Ireland negotiated in this country, 2,780,000*l.* Irish Currency; the Loan from the Bank of Ireland 1,250,000*l.*; and the Loan to be raised in Ireland 750,000*l.*; making together, 9,768,000*l.* The Interest of those three Loans was 280,462*l.* which he proposed to provide for by extending the malt duties to raw corn used in distilling, which would produce 333,000*l.*; a duty on Foreign Spirits, 22,500*l.* and by an improvement in the management of the public debt, he calculated on a saving of 7,500*l.* making together 363,000*l.* and thus exceeding the interest required by 82,538*l.* The Irish Loan, he stated, had been concluded in the three and half *per cents.* on terms equally advantageous with the Loan concluded in England, namely, at an interest of 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* *per cent.* He then put his several Resolutions, which were agreed to. He also obtained leave to bring in Bills for the better regulating and collecting different branches of the Irish Revenue.

On the question for the Speaker's leaving the Chair for going into a Committee on the Curates' Bill, a long discussion took place; and on a division, the numbers were—Ayes 131, Noes 17—Majority 114.

In the Committee, the proposition of Mr. *Perceval* for extending the operation of the Bill to Ireland was warmly opposed. On this point also a division took place—Ayes 55, Noes 18—Majority 37. Committee to sit again.

June 9.

The Report of Mr. Palmer's Annuity Bill was brought up; as was also the Report of the Select Committee on Mr. Palmer's Account.

Mr. *Bankes* moved two amendments to the preamble, and one to the body of the Bill; upon which the Gallery was cleared: but, we understand, they were negatived without a division.

Mr. *Rose* submitted to the House a Resolution expressive of the advantages resulting from Vaccination, and of the necessity of a Central Institution being formed in London, under the authority of Government, the heads of which to be chosen from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to whom all cases of failure should be submitted, and who should be empowered to grant Certificates to proper persons, to enable them to propagate Vaccination according to the most improved method.

Mr. *Davies Giddy* thought the discovery should be allowed to take its course without any legislative interference.

Sir *T. Turton* and Sir *F. Burdett* thought at all events that a Committee should first be appointed. The House divided—Ayes 60, Noes 5—Majority 55.

June 10.

Mr. *Canning* presented a Message from his Majesty, stating that he had entered into a Treaty of Alliance and Subsidy with the King of Sicily. Referred to a Committee of Supply.

The Local Militia Bill was passed, after an additional discussion on the principle, and a division—104 to 26.

House of Lords, *June* 13.

Lord *Hawkesbury* presented the usual Message from his Majesty, previous to the rising of Parliament, for a Vote of Credit. On his Lordship's motion, a Committee was appointed, to inquire into and examine the Contract between Mr. Palmer and Government, respecting the General-Post-office; also to inquire into the cause of Mr. Palmer's dismissal from Office. His Lordship also moved an Address of Thanks to his Majesty, for his communication relative to the Sicilian Treaty, which, after a few words from Lord *Holland*, was agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, in a Committee on the Pilots' Bill, a division took place on the clause for giving to the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports the power

power of appointing 60 additional Pilots; Ayes 76, Noes 12. The usual Message from his Majesty respecting a Vote of Credit was presented.

In a Committee of Supply, the following sums were voted:—To the East India Company, on account of expences incurred by them in the public service, 1,500,000*l.* As a subsidy to the King of Sicily, 300,000*l.* As an indemnification to the inhabitants of Roseau, in Dominica, for the losses sustained by them in consequence of the late invasion of that Island by the French, 50,000*l.* To the Commissioners of Military Inquiry, 21,000*l.* To the Commissioners for distributing the American Compensation, 14,000*l.* To the Trustees of the British Museum, 6,790*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* For repairing Margate Pier, 5000*l.* For improving Holyhead Harbour, 10,000*l.* For the purchases and improvements carrying on in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament, 75,350*l.* 11*s.* To Mr. Palmer, as the balance of his *per centege* on the nett improved Revenue of the Post Office, from April 1793 to Jan. 1808, 54,702*l.*

The Distillery Bill was read the third time, after a division, in which the numbers were—74 to 34.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, Resolutions were passed for raising a certain sum by way of Lottery, to consist of 60,000 Tickets; in one or more Lotteries; and for levying a duty of 1*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* on East India Coffee imported into Ireland.

June 14.

Sir *C. Pole* moved an Address to his Majesty, for the appointment of two or more additional King's Proctors in Prize cases. This was opposed by Sir *J. Nicholl* and others, as unnecessary; and, after a long discussion, was negatived on a division—35 against 16. The Curates' Bill went through a Committee.

June 15.

Mr. *Sheridan* brought forward his motion relative to the Affairs of Spain; and concluded by moving for Copies of the various Proclamations, and other documents, connected with this subject, which had come into the hands of our Government. Gentlemen on all sides agreed in the propriety of affording every practicable aid in a contest so magnanimous, but that any disclosure at the present moment might be attended with danger. Mr. Sheridan was therefore persuaded to withdraw his motion.

In a Committee of Supply, a Vote of Credit was passed, For Britain, 2,200,000*l.* For Ireland, 500,000*l.* First Fruits in Ireland, 10,000*l.* Charge of Treasury in Ireland, 6000*l.* Protestant Dissenting Ministers, 9,159*l.* 4*s.*

Mr. *Bankes* moved, that the account of the amount of the property of Foreigners in the British Funds, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of extending to it the Enactments of the Property Tax Act. After some conversation, the motion was negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 16.

Lord *Grenville*, adverting to the Bill then before the House for renewing the Charter of the Bank of Ireland, stated that Catholics having been excluded by the original Charter from the right of holding the Office of Director of the Bank, and the word "Charter" not being contained in the Act 1793, by which a great many of their civil disabilities were removed; doubts had arisen how far they were now competent to be elected to that office. The present Bill contained no clause to remove this doubt. He therefore now moved that the point be referred to the Judges for their opinion.

A discussion arose on this question; the motion being supported by the Duke of *Norfolk*, Lords *Lauderdale*, *Holland*, Earl *Spencer* and *Roslyn*; and opposed by the *Lord Chancellor*, Lords *Hawkesbury*, *Mulgrave*, and *Harrowby*. On a division the numbers were—Contents 33, Non-Contents 94—Majority 61.

In the Commons, the same day, in answer to a question from Mr. *Whitbread*, whether the House was to expect any Report from the Finance Committee during the present Session, Mr. *Bankes* stated, that, previous to the Easter recess, he had completed a Report, and laid it before the Committee; since which, however, discussions and differences had arisen among the Committee, which were not yet brought to a conclusion, and in consequence of which it was impossible for him to say if any Report would be made this Session, or not.

Mr. *M. Fitzgerald* moved that the Petition from the County of Kerry, for a Commutation of Tithes in Ireland, be referred to a Committee of the whole House.

A long conversation took place; and the motion was withdrawn, on the understanding that the subject should receive every attention which Ministers could bestow on it, to remedy the evils, which, it was admitted, did exist.

June 17.

In a Committee of Supply, certain grants were voted to the Naval Asylum, &c.

The debate on the Carnatic question was resumed. Sir *T. Turton's* two first Resolutions were negatived—Ayes 11, Noes 35. On the concluding Resolution, the numbers were 19 to 97. A Vote of Approbation was then passed to Marquis Wellesley and Earl Powis, for their conduct at Madras, the numbers being 98 against 19. Adjourned at three o'clock.

Hour

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 18.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to a number of Public and Private Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 20.

Mr. *Wynne* moved an Address to his Majesty, for the erection of a Prison for Criminal Lunatics. Ordered.

The Stipendiary Curates' Bill was read the third time, and passed after a division, 75 to 20.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 21.

On the motion for the second reading of Mr. Palmer's *per centage* Bill, Lord *Elliot* moved that it be rejected.

Earl *Moira*, while he regretted that the matter had not rather come before the House in its judicial capacity, was still satisfied, that Mr. Palmer's invention was fully deserving of the reward proposed; and that the original agreement to that effect was binding on the Government. He did not think Mr. Palmer had been fairly dealt with. While his claim was before another tribunal, an application had been made in that House for the production of evidence touching a claim which it was possible might never have come before them. The Noble Baron who now moved the rejection of the Bill, was the Chairman of that Committee. From the whole complexion of the case, he thought it evident, that the arm of power was employed against this Gentleman. His Lordship described the wretched situation in which so important a branch of the publick service had been conducted, previous to Mr. Palmer's invention. The revenues arising from it did not then exceed 150,000*l.* a year, and they now, in consequence of Mr. Palmer's plans, amounted to nearly half a million, besides the augmented convenience arising from the rapidity and security with which the Mail was conveyed; and could their Lordships, he asked, reconcile it to themselves to take all the benefits and advantages of this invention, and not give the inventor the remuneration agreed on, and which was strictly due to his ingenuity? Their Lordships had not the whole case before them, and, consequently, not the means of coming to an impartial judgment. To afford them an opportunity of doing so, his Lordship moved, that the House do now adjourn, so that the principle of the Bill would remain open for future discussion. This line of argument was supported by Lord *Erskine*, and Earls *Stanhope* and *Radnor*; and opposed by the *Lord Chancellor*, Lords *Harrowby* and *Redesdale*, and Earl *Walsingham*. On a division the numbers were—For the Amendment 10, Against it 34—Majority 24. The Bill was then rejected.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *W. Scott* brought in a Bill for the better encouragement of seamen, by allowing a greater proportion of prize-money to seamen and petty officers.

In a Committee, several amendments were made to the Scotch Judicature Bill.

A motion made by Mr. *Horner*, that the Commissioners, instead of being appointed by the King, should be appointed by Parliament, was negatived on a division, 44 to 12.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 22.

Lord *Grenville* presented a Petition from the Roman Catholic Merchants and Bankers of Dublin, praying that they might not be excluded from acting as Directors and Governors of the Bank of Ireland. His Lordship afterwards moved, that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Irish Bank Charter Bill to make provision accordingly. A debate ensued, in which the motion was supported by Lord *Lauderdale*, Earl *Stanhope*, and the Marquis of *Buckingham*; and opposed by Lords *Hawkesbury*, *Harrowby*, *Redesdale*, and Earl *Westmorland*. On a division the numbers were—Contents 63, Not-Contents 101.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 23.

Mr. *Wardle* brought forward his motion as to the abuses which had prevailed of late years in the contracts for Clothing the Army. He instanced cases in which particular contractors, after bargaining privately with Government to furnish great-coats at 16*s.* set off immediately to slop-sellers, and procured the articles from them at 13*s.* or 13*s.* 6*d.* In every other part of the cloathing of the army, similar impostures were practised, to the amount of upwards of 200,000*l.* a year, as he could prove, if the matter should be allowed to go before a Committee; or, as persons who had been in the service of army agents asserted, to the extent of double that sum. This abuse was entirely occasioned by the preference given to close rather than to open contracts, in consequence of which, one clothier was at this moment receiving 16*s.* for the same article, for which his tender to furnish it at 14*s.* 6*d.* had been rejected. He concluded, by moving certain Resolutions on this subject, which, however, it was not his intention to press during the present session. A conversation of some length followed, and Mr. Wardle at length withdrew his motions.

Mr. *Perceval*, agreeably to notice, moved for leave to bring in a separate Bill on Mr. Palmer's grant, instead of comprehending it in the general Appropriation Act. He agreed that this was not the most ordinary mode of proceeding, but pointed out a variety of cases in which it had been resorted to.

Major

Major *Palmer*, after recapitulating on the different proceedings which had taken place in this business, expressed a wish, so far as he himself was interested, that no other Bill should be sent to the Lords to be rejected.

Mr. *Windham*, Sir *T. Turton*, Messrs. *Tierney*, *Ponsonby*, and *Whitbread*, spoke with great force and animation against the motion. They represented it as a manœuvre, which was unworthy of the Right Hon. Gentleman, either as a Minister, or as a private individual. The honour of the House, and of the Country, was concerned. The House had already, five different times, given its judgment on the question; and that judgment it was now called on by every principle of justice, of honour, and of consistency, to maintain. As to the instances adduced as precedents, they did not at all apply. Mr. Palmer had not come to the House asking for places, emoluments, or reversion, but to give him the fifty shillings which had been promised to him, for every one hundred pounds he added to the public income. He had not, as in the instances referred to, come asking for a boon, but for the payment of a debt.

Messrs. *G. Johnstone*, *Bankes*, *Rose*, *Burton*, and *Canning*, spoke in favour of the motion. The latter Gentleman, after complimenting Major Palmer on the ability and candour he had displayed in the progress of the discussion, explicitly declared, that the present question bore no reference whatever to the merit of Mr. Palmer's claims, but merely as to the manner in which the repeated decisions of the House on that subject were best to be carried into effect. Upon the general merits of the claim, he professed himself incompetent to speak, not having been able to devote to the subject the necessary consideration.

At four the House divided, when the motion was carried, the numbers being 186 against 63.

June 24.

On bringing up the Report of the Appropriation Bill, Mr. *Whitbread* put a number of questions to Mr. Canning, as to our Armament at Sweden, our situation with America, &c.

The Assessed Taxes, and Westminster Improvement Bills, were passed.

Mr. *Huskisson* brought up Mr. Palmer's Arrears Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 25.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to several public and private Bills.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, *Aug.* 23. Letter transmitted by Sir J. B. Warren, Commander in Chief at Halifax.

Indian Sloop, *June* 27.

Sir, At daylight on the 19th instant, being in lat. 28 34. N. Long. 74, 4. W. I fell in with two schooners, which instantly made sail from us on different tacks; I chased the one which appeared largest, and sent the boats in pursuit of the other. After a short chace I captured La Jeune Estelle French privateer, of 4 guns and 25 men, from the river St. Mary's to St. Domingo, with a cargo of flour and provisions. I am sorry to add, that in consequence of a breeze springing up when within half gun-shot, the boats were not able to come up with the other, which I learn from the prisoners was L'Exchange, of six guns and 95 men, also loaded with provisions, and bound also to St. Domingo. La Jeune Estelle had one man killed and one wounded by our chace guns. From the nature of her cargo I have thought it right to take her to Bermuda, which I hope will meet your approbation.

C. J. AUSTEN, Commander.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *Aug.* 24.

This Gazette contains Letters from Rear Admiral Keats, announcing the particulars of the rescue of the Spaniards in Denmark, as mentioned in p. 741.

Admiralty-office, *Aug.* 27. Adm. Russel has transmitted to the Hon. W. W. Pole, letters from Capt. Cochrane, of H. M. S. Alexandria, and Lieut. Sir G. M. Keith, of the Redbreast gun-vessel; stating that, on the 9th and 11th instant, two gun-boats, manned by detachments from the Alexandria, Rosamond sloop, and Redbreast, captured in the rivers Jade and Weser, the Mosin Danish privateer, of one 4-pounder and 11 men: and a Dutch gun-boat, No. 206, carrying one long 18-pounder and two 4-pounders, with a complement of 20 men, commanded by Lieut. Henry Meyer, of the Dutch Navy.—The captures were made without any loss on either side.

Letter from Sir A. Cochrane, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Leeward Islands, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Bellisle, Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, the 3d of last month.

Sir, I inclose a Letter from Capt. Sanders, acquainting me with the capture of a privateer schooner.—On the 18th of May, the Morne Fortunee also captured a letter of marque schooner; and L'Eclair, on the 20th June, captured a row-boat privateer, named La Franchise, armed with musketry, and 23 men.—The Cherub and Nimrod have likewise captured La Vaillante, a French privateer schooner,

of one gun and 20 men; and a Spanish brig and schooner. A. COCHRANE.

Bellette, Barbadoes bearing N. W. 70 Miles, July 2.

Sir, His Majesty's sloop Bellette has captured, after a chace of 12 hours, the French schooner privateer Jalouse, of four guns (12-pounders); her complement 75 men.—I am happy to announce this capture, as she sails remarkably fast, and has done much mischief to the trade. During this cruise she has taken the Mary and the Lark, belonging to Halifax, and the General Green, of Surinam*.

I am, &c. GEO. SANDERS.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, *September* 3.

Downing-street, Sept. 2. The following Dispatches were last night received from Lieut.-gen. Sir H. Burrard and Lieut.-gen. Sir A. Wellesley, dated from head-quarters at Lourinha, brought by Capt. Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Sir A. Wellesley, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut.-gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated Head-quarters at Caldas, August 16.

I marched from Lyria on the 13th, and arrived at Ahobaca on the 19th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about 4000 in number, were posted about 10 miles from hence, at Borica; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance, and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support; larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-gen. Spencer, who had gone out to Œbidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have entirely retired from the neighbourhood. In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieut. Bunbury, of the 2d battalion of the 95th, was killed, and the Hon. Capt. Pakenham wounded, but slightly; and we have lost 1 rank and file killed, 5 wounded, and 21 missing.

Head Quarters, at Villa Verde, Aug. 17.

My Lord, The French General Laborde having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas on the 15th instant, I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front; at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the Southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Œbidos, from whence the enemy's picquets had been driven on the 15th; and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence, on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear. I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which above 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that Gen. Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join Gen. Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry and 50 Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-gen. Ferguson's and Brig.-gen. Bowes's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of Major-gen. Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Œbidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of Gen. Loison, on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night. The centre column, consisting of Major-gen. Hill's, Brig.-gen. Nightingale's, Brig.-gen. Craufurd's, and Brig.-gen. Fane's brigades, (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-gen. Ferguson,) and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese

* One of them re-taken.

tuguese cavalry, a brigade of 9-pounders, and a brigade of 6-pounders, were destined to attack Gen. Laborde's position in front. The columns being formed, the troops moved from Œbidos about seven in the morning. Brig.-gen. Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-gen. Hill's brigade, formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brig.-generals Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain, immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of Brig.-gen. Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 50th and 91st), and half of the 9-pounder brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear. Major-gen. Hill and Brig.-gen. Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brig.-gen. Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major-gen. Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes in the mountains with the utmost regularity and the greatest celerity; and, notwithstanding the rapid advances of the British infantry, the want of sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain. It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brig.-gen. Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen as to defeat the enemy completely.—The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major-gen Hill's Brigade and the 15th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th, under Brig.-gen. Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks; the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieut.-col. Lake, who distinguished himself on this occasion.—The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on their tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brig.-gen. Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major-gen. Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army; in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing principally to my want of cavalry, and, secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up the passes of the mountain, with celerity, a sufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands. I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe, that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unfavourable circumstances, only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank Companies of Major-gen. Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy; — their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation.—I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the aid and support I received from all the general and other officers of this army. I am particularly indebted to Major-gen. Spencer for the advice and assistance I received from him; to Major-gen. Ferguson for the manner in which he led the left column, and to Major-gen. Hill, and Brig.-generals Nightingale and Fane, for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led. I derived most material assistance also from Lieut.-col. Tucker and Lieut.-col. Bathurst in the offices of Deputy Adjutant and Deputy Quarter-master General, and from the the Officers of the Staff employed under them. I must also mention that I had every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lieut.-col. Robe.—I have the

honour

honour to return herewith a return of killed, wounded, and missing.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing on the 17th of August.—General Staff, Capt. K. J. Bradford, 3d Reg. Guards, Dep. Assist. Adj. Gen. killed.—Artillery, Capt. H. Geary, killed.—Engineers, Capt. H. Elphinstone, badly wounded. — 5th Foot, Major Emes, slightly wounded; Lieut. Doyle, wounded.—9th Foot, Lieut.-col. Stuart, severely wounded; Major Molle, Capt. Sankey, and Ensign Nichols, wounded. — 29th Foot, Lieut.-col. the Hon. G. A. F. Lake, killed; Majors G. Way and T. Egerson, Capts. P. Hodge and A. Patison, Lieuts. R. Birmingham, St. John, W. Lucas, and R. Stannus, wounded; Capt. G. Tod, Lieuts. W. Birmingham, A. Newbold, and T. Langton, missing.—60th Foot, Capt. J. Curry, slightly wounded. — 45th Foot, Ensign Dawson, killed; Lieut. Burke, slightly wounded.—82d Foot, Lieut. R. Reid, dangerously wounded.—60th Foot, Lieut. Kiety, Ensign Dawes, and Adj. De Gilso, slightly wounded. — 95th Foot, Capt. Creagh, and Lieuts. Hill and Cortman, slightly wounded.

Abstract of the above Return.—4 Officers killed; 20 Officers wounded; 4 Officers missing; 3 Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers killed; 20 Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers wounded; 2 Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers missing; 63 Rank and File killed; 295 Rank and File wounded; 68 Rank and File missing; 1 horse killed; 2 horses wounded.—Total Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Rank and File, and Horses, killed, wounded, and missing, 382. G. B. TUCKER, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Head Quarters at Lourinha, Aug. 18.

My Lord, Since I wrote to you last night, I have heard from Brig.-gen. Anstruther, that he is on the coast of Piniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store-ships, in charge of Capt. Bligh of the Alfred, with a part of the force detached from England under Brig.-gen. Ackland, in consequence of the receipt of orders which I had left at Mondego Bay for Gen. Ackland, which he had opened. I have ordered Brig.-gen. Anstruther to land immediately; and I have moved to this place, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction. Gen. Loison joined Gen. Laborde in the course of last night at Torres Vedras; and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning. I also hear that Gen. Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; and I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the Capital, in the course of a few days. ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Head Quarters, Maceira, Aug. 21.

My Lord, The report which I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship, made at my request by Lieut.-gen. Sir A. Wellesley, conveys information which cannot but prove highly gratifying to his Majesty.—On my landing this morning, I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been and was afterwards made by Sir A. Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration.—I am happy on this occasion to bear testimony to the great spirit and good conduct displayed by all the troops composing this gallant army in this well-contested action. I send this dispatch by Capt. Campbell, Aid-de-Camp to Sir A. Wellesley, no person being better qualified to give your Lordship information.

HARRY BURRARD, Lieut. Gen.

SIR, *Vimiera, Aug. 21.*

I have the honour to report to you, that the enemy attacked us in our position at Vimiera this morning. The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Maceira; at the back, and to the Westward and Northward of this village, is a mountain, the Western point of which touches the sea, and the Eastern is separated by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the Northward, to Vimiera. The greater part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-gen. Hill's brigade being on the right, Major-gen. Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the Eastern and Southern side of the town is a hill, which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the Westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the Southward and Eastward, on which Brig.-gen. Fane was posted with his riflemen and the 50th regiment, and Brig.-gen. Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of 6-pounders and half a brigade of 9-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a picquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night; and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height. The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brig.-gen. Fane's

Fane's advanced guard.—The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-gen. Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon: he was followed successively by Brig.-gen. Nightingale with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brig.-gen. Ackland with his brigade, and Brig.-gen. Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-gen. Ferguson's brigade in the first line; Brig.-gen. Nightingale's in the second; and Brig.-gen. Bowes and Ackland's, in columns in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera; and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range which terminates at the landing-place at Maceira. On these last-mentioned heights, the Portuguese troops, which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brig.-gen. Craufurd's brigade. The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the Southward and Eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence; and Major-gen. Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of the right. The enemy's attack began in several columns upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 43d regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank. Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brig.-gen. Ackland's brigade, in its advance to its position on the heights on the left; and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.—At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th Light Dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers, that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieut.-col. Taylor was unfortunately killed. Nearly at the same time the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-gen. Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brig.-gen. Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brig.-gen. Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, with Brig.-gen. Craufurd's brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-gen. Ferguson's brigade six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded. The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground; and they thus obliged him to retire with great loss. In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed, under the command of the Duke d'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost 13 pieces of cannon, 23 ammunition waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and 20,000 rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.—The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you, who witnessed the greatest part of the action, must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner, viz. the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieut.-col. Robe; the 20th dragoons, which had been commanded by Lieut.-col. Taylor; the 50th regiment, commanded by Col. Walker; the 2d Bat. 95th Foot, commanded by Major

Major Travers; the 5th bat. 60th regiment, commanded by Major Davy; the 2d bat. 43d, commanded by Major Hull; the 2d bat. 52d, commanded by Lieut.-col. Ross; the 97th regiment, commanded by Lieut.-col. Lyon; the 36th, commanded by Col. Burne; the 40th, commanded by Col. Kemmis; the 71st, commanded by Lieut.-col. Pack; and the 82d, commanded by Major Eyre.—In mentioning Col. Burne and the 36th regiment to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add, that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action, have been conspicuous.—I must take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the General and Staff Officers of the Army. I was much indebted to Major-gen. Spencer's judgment and experience, in the decision which I formed, with respect to the number of troops allotted to each point of defence; and for his advice and assistance throughout the action. In the position taken up by Major-gen. Ferguson's brigade, and in its advance upon the Enemy, that officer shewed equal bravery and judgment; and much praise is due to Brig.-gen. Fane, and Brig.-gen. Anstruther, for their gallant defence of their position in front of Vimiera, and to Brig.-gen. Nightingale, for the manner in which he supported the attack upon the Enemy, made by Major-gen. Ferguson. Lieut.-col. G. Tucker, and Lieut.-col. Bathurst, and the Officers in the departments of the Adjutant and Quarter-master-general, and Lieut.-col. Torrens, and the Officers of my personal Staff, rendered me the greatest assistance throughout the action. I have the honour to inclose herewith a Return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

A. Wellesley.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been informed that a French General Officer, supposed to be Gen. Thebault, the Chief of the Staff, has been found dead upon the field of battle. A. W.

Officers killed, wounded, and missing.—General Staff, Capt. Hardinge, 57th foot, Dep. Assist. Quart.-mas.-gen. wounded.—Royal Engineers, Lieut. Wells, missing.—20th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-col. Taylor, killed; Capt. Eustace, missing.—20th foot, Lieut. Brooke, killed; Lieut. Hogg, wounded.—29th foot, Brig.-major A. Creagh, wounded.—36th foot, Capt. Herbert, Lieuts. Hart, Lought, and Edwards, wounded; Ensign Bosell, slightly; Lieut. and Adj. Poveah, severely.—40th foot, Capt. Smith, and Lieut. Frankley, slightly.—43d foot, Major Hearne, Capts. Ferguson, Brock, and Haverfield, Lieut. Madden, and Ensign Wilson, wounded.—50th foot, Capt. A. G. Cooke, killed; Major C. Hill, Lieuts. J. Kent, J. Wilson, and R. Way, wounded.—52d foot, Capt. Ewart and Lieut. Bell wounded.—60th foot, Lieut. C. Kirk and L. Reith, wounded.—71st foot, Capt. A. Jones, Major Mackenzie, Lieuts. W. Hartley, R. Dudgeon, and A. S. M'Intyre, and Ensign W. Campbell, slightly wounded; Lieut. J. D. Pratt, and Acting Adj. R. M'Alpine, severely wounded.—82d foot, Lieut. R. Donkin, killed.—95th foot, Lieut. Pratt, and Ensign W. Cox, wounded.—97th foot, Major J. Wilson, and Lieut. E. Kettlewell, wounded.—Total. 1 Lieut.-colonel, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 128 Rank and File, 30 Horses, killed; 3 Majors, 10 Captains, 19 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 27 Serjeants, 4 Drummers, 466 Rank and File, 12 Horses, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 2 Drummers, 46 Rank and File, 1 Horse, missing. Total Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Drummers, Rank and File, and Horses, killed, wounded, and missing, 783.

G. B. Tucker, Dep. Adj. Gen.

Ordnance and Ammunition taken on the 21st, One 6-pounder, four 4-pounders, two 3-pounders, six five-and-half-inch howitzers. 2 Ammunition-waggons, 21 Portuguese ammunition-cars, 40 horses, 4 mules. The above is only the number already received in the Park; but, from several accounts, there are eight more taken from the Enemy. The ammunition-waggons and cars contain a portion of powder, shells, and stores of all descriptions, and about twenty thousand pounds of musket-ammunition.

Wm. Rose, Lt.-Col. Commanding R. Art. *Lieut.-col. Tucker, &c.*

The several brigades were composed as under:—1st, Maj.-gen. Hill, 5th, 9th, and 38th regts.—2d, Maj.-gen. Ferguson, 36th, 40th, and 71st.—3d, Brig.-gen. Nightingale, 29th, and 82d.—4th, Brig.-gen. Bowes, 6th and 32d.—5th, Brig.-gen. Craufurd, 45th and 91st.—6th, Brig.-gen. Fane, 50th, 5th bat. 60th, and 2d bat. 95th.—7th, Brig.-gen. Anstruther, 95th, and 2d battalions of 9th, 43d, and 52d.—8th, Brig.-gen. Ackland, 2d and 26th regts.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

Downing-street, Sept. 16. The following dispatch was received yesterday evening from Lieut.-gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding his Majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Head-Quarters, Cintra, Sept. 3.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the Army on Monday the 22d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat, where the valour and discipline of British Troops, and the talents of British Officers, were eminently

eminently displayed. A few hours after my arrival, General Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French General in Chief, in order to propose an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, for the purpose of concluding a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The inclosed contains the several articles at first agreed upon, and signed by Sir Arthur Wellesley and Gen. Kellermann; but, as this was done with a reference to the British Admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the 7th Article, which had for its object the disposal of the Russian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded, that Lieut.-col. Murray, Quarter-master-general to the British Army, and Gen. Kellermann, should proceed to the discussion of the remaining Articles, and finally to conclude a Convention for the evacuation of Portugal, subject to the ratification of the French General in Chief, and the British Commanders by sea and land.—After considerable discussion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it necessary for me to avail myself of the limited period latterly prescribed for the suspension of hostilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the several columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the Convention was signed, and the ratification exchanged the 30th of last month.—That no time might be lost in obtaining anchorage for the transports and other shipping, which had for some days been exposed to great peril on this dangerous coast, and to insure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badness of the weather, and the surf upon the shore; I sent orders to the Buffs and 42d Regiments, which were on board of transports with Sir C. Cotton's fleet, to land and take possession of the forts of the Tagus, whenever the Admiral thought it proper to do so. This was accordingly carried into execution yesterday morning, when the forts of Cascais, St. Julien, and Bugio, were evacuated by the French troops, and taken possession of by ours. As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual state of the French army, and many circumstances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtless had great weight in deciding the question; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal, by means of the Convention the late defeat had induced the French General in Chief to solicit, instead of doing so by a continuation of hostilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the season of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the Enemy could easily have consumed in the protracted defence of the strong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refused them.—When the suspension of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived; and doubts were even entertained, whether so large a body of men could be landed on an open and a dangerous beach; and, that being effected, whether the supply of so large an army with provisions from the ships could be provided for, under all the disadvantages to which the shipping were exposed. During the negotiation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence, of Capt. Malcolm of the Donegal, and the Officers and men under his orders; but the possibility of the latter seems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment when it was no longer necessary.—Capt. Dalrymple of the 18th Dragoons, my Military Secretary, will have the honour of delivering to your Lordship this dispatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the service on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required.

HEW DALRYMPLE, Lieut.-gen.

[A Suspension of Arms agreed upon between Sir A. Wellesley and Gen. Kellermann on the 22d of August, was the basis of the following Convention; the seventh Article of that preliminary treaty (which was afterwards rejected by Sir Charles Cotton) stipulated that the Russian fleet should be allowed to remain in the Tagus, unmolested, as long as it thought proper, or to return home.]

DEFINITIVE CONVENTION FOR THE EVACUATION OF PORTUGAL BY THE FRENCH ARMY.

The Generals commanding in Chief the British and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negotiate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the basis of the agreement entered into on the 22d inst. for a suspension of hostilities, have appointed the undermentioned Officers to negotiate the same in their names; viz. On the part of the General in Chief of the British Army, Lieut.-col. Murray, Quarter-master-gen., and on the part of the General in Chief of the French Army, M. Kellermann, General of Division; to whom they have given authority to negotiate and conclude a Convention to that effect, subject to their ratification respectively, and to that of the Admiral commanding the British fleet at the entrance of the Tagus. Those two Officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the Articles which follow:—Art. I. All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal occupied by the French troops shall be delivered up to the British army in the state in which they are at the period of the signature of the present Convention.—Art. II. The French troops shall evacuate Portu-

gal

gal with their arms and baggage; they shall not be considered as prisoners of war, and, on their arrival in France, they shall be at liberty to serve.—Art. III. The English Government shall furnish the means of conveyance for the French army, which shall be disembarked in any of the Ports of France between Rochfort and L'Orient inclusively.—Art. IV. The French army shall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horses belonging to it, and the tumbrils supplied with 60 rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms, and ammunition, as also the Military and Naval Arsenals, shall be given up to the British army and navy, in the state in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the Convention.—Art. V. The French army shall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to say, its military chest, and carriages attached to the Field Commissariat and Field Hospitals; or shall be allowed to dispose of such part of the same on its account as the Commander in Chief may judge it unnecessary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army shall be at liberty to dispose of their private property of every description, with full security hereafter for the purchasers.—Art. VI. The cavalry are to embark their horses, as also the Generals and other Officers of all ranks. It is however fully understood, that the means of conveyance for horses at the disposal of the British Commanders are very limited; some additional conveyance may be procured in the Port of Lisbon; the number of horses to be embarked by the troops shall not exceed six hundred; and the number embarked by the Staff shall not exceed two hundred. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to dispose of the horses belonging to it which cannot be embarked.—Art. VII. In order to facilitate the embarkation, it shall take place in three divisions, the last of which will be principally composed of the garrisons of the places, the cavalry, the artillery, the sick, and the equipment of the army. The first division shall embark within seven days of the date of the ratification, or sooner if possible.—Art. VIII. The garrisons of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela, will be embarked at Lisbon: that of Almaida at Oporto, or the nearest harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by British Commissaries charged with providing for their subsistence and accommodation.—Art. IX. All the sick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entrusted to the British army. They are to be taken care of whilst they remain in this country at the expence of the British Government, under the condition of the same being reimbursed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The English Government will provide for their return to France, which shall take place by detachments of about one hundred and fifty or two hundred men at a time. A sufficient number of French medical officers shall be left behind to attend them.—Art. X. As soon as the vessels employed to carry the army to France shall have disembarked in the harbours specified, or in any other of the ports of France to which stress of weather may force them, every facility shall be given them to return to England without delay, and security against capture until their arrival in a friendly port.—Art. XI. The French army shall be concentrated in Lisbon, and within a distance of about two leagues from it. The English army will approach within three leagues of the Capital, and be so placed, as to leave about one league between the two armies. Art. XII. The forts of St. Julien, the Bugio, and Cascais, shall be occupied by the British troops on the ratification of the Convention. Lisbon and its Citadel, together with the forts and batteries, as far as the Lazaretto or Trafuria on one side, and Fort St. Joseph on the other, inclusively, shall be given up on the embarkation of the second division, as shall also the harbour, and all armed vessels in it of every description, with their rigging, sails, stores, and ammunition. The fortresses of Elvas, Almaida, Peniche, and Palmela, shall be given up as soon as the British troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the General in Chief of the British army will give notice of the present Convention to the garrisons of those places, as also to the troops before them, in order to put a stop to all farther hostilities.—Art. XIII. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, to regulate and accelerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon.—Art. XIV. Should there arise doubts as to the meaning of any Article, it will be explained favourably to the French army.—Art. XV. From the date of the ratification of the present Convention, all arrears of contributions, requisitions, or claims whatever, of the French Government, against subjects of Portugal, or any other individuals residing in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in Dec. 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled; and all sequestrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free disposal of the same is restored to the proper owners.—Art. XVI. All subjects of France, or of Powers in friendship or alliance with France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, shall be protected: their property of every kind, moveable and immoveable, shall be respected; and they shall be at liberty either to accompany the French army, or to remain in Portugal. In either

case

case their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of disposing of it, and passing the produce of the sale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their residence, the space of one year being allowed them for that purpose. It is fully understood that Shipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in so far as regards leaving the port; and that none of the stipulations abovementioned, can be made the pretext of any commercial speculation.—Art. XVII. No native of Portugal shall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all those who have continued in the exercise of their employments, or have accepted situations under the French Government, are placed under the protection of the British Commanders; they shall sustain no injury in their persons or property, if not having been at their option to be obedient or not to the French Government: they are also at liberty to avail themselves of the stipulations of the 16th Article.—Art. XVIII. The Spanish troops detained on-board ship in the port of Lisbon, shall be given up to the Commander in Chief of the British army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to restore such French subjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain without being taken in battle, or in consequence of military operations, but on occasion of the occurrences of the 29th of last May, and the days immediately following.—Art. XIX. There shall be an immediate exchange established for all ranks of prisoners made in Portugal, since the commencement of the present hostilities.—Art. XX. Hostages of the rank of Field Officers shall be mutually furnished on the part of the British army and navy, and on that of the French army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the present Convention. The Officers of the British army shall be restored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the Officer of the navy on the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.—Art. XXI. It shall be allowed to the General in Chief of the French army, to send an Officer to France with intelligence of the present Convention. A vessel will be furnished by the British Admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochefort.—Art. XXII. The British Admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the other principal Officers of the French army, on board ships of war.

Done and concluded at Lisbon this 30th day of August, 1808. (Signed)

George Murray, Quart.-mast.-gen.
Kellermann, le Gen. de Division.

Nous Duc D'Abrantes, General en Chef de l'Armée Française, avons ratifié et ratifions la presente Convention Definitive dans tous ses Articles, pour etre executés selon sa forme et teneur.

(Signed) Le Duc d'Abrantes.

Au Quartier General de Lisbonne, le 30 Aout, 1808.

Additional Articles to the Convention of the 30th August, 1808.

Art. I. The individuals in the civil employment of the army made prisoners, either by the British troops, or by the Portuguese in any part of Portugal, will be restored, as is customary, without exchange.—Art. II. The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses.—The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British Government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army from the abovementioned periods till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French Government for the excess of the expence beyond the estimation, to be made by both parties, of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army. The provisions on-board the ships of war, in possession of the French army, will be taken on account by the British Government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses.—Art. III. The General commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the Country and the Capital.

Done and concluded at Lisbon this 30th day of August, 1808. (Signed)

George Murray, Quart.-mast.-gen.
Kellermann, le Gen. de Division.

Nous Duc d'Abrantes General en Chef de l'Armée Française avons ratifié et ratifions les Articles Additionels à la Convention et contre, pour être executés suivant leur forme et teneur.

Le Duc d'Abrantes.

A. J. Dalrymple, Capt. Military Sec.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 16. Captain Halsted, First Captain to the squadron under the command of Sir C. Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of Portugal, arrived yesterday with dispatches to the Hon. W. W. Pole.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 3.

Sir, Inclosed herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is a copy of a Convention*, entered into by Lieut.-col. Murray and

* A copy of the Convention inclosed in a letter from Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Gen.

Gen. Kellermann, for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army; such Convention having been ratified by Lieut.-gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple, myself, and the French Commander in Chief. British troops, consisting of the 3d and 42d regiments, were on the 2d inst. landed, to occupy the forts of Cascais, St. Antonio, St. Julien, and the Bugio; and no time shall be lost to embark the French troops, agreeably to the said Convention.—Capt. Halsted, First Captain of this ship, and Captain of the Fleet, who is the bearer of these dispatches to their Lordships respecting the Russian squadron in the Tagus, is in full possession of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their Lordships the motives inducing me to ratify the Convention in question, as well as give any farther information that may be thought necessary. C. Cotton.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sept. 4.

Sir, Herewith I have the honour to inclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a Convention entered into by me with Vice-admiral Seniavin, commanding the Russian fleet in the Tagus; by which it will appear to their Lordships that such fleet has been surrendered to me, to be held by his Majesty as a deposit, until six months after the conclusion of peace between Russia and England. I have charged Capt. Halsted, first Captain of the Hibernia, and Captain of the fleet, with the delivery of this dispatch to their Lordships; he was sent by me to negotiate the Convention with Vice-admiral Seniavin, and will be able to explain every particular. To Capt. Halsted I feel greatly indebted for his able advice and assistance upon all points of service; his zeal and diligence have been exemplary, and entitle him to my highest commendation. Rear-admiral Tyler has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, which I purpose ordering under his protection immediately to Spithead; to him (since with me) I have been indebted for every assistance, and to the Captains, Officers, and crews, of those ships that have been employed throughout a tediously protracted blockade (by whom every exertion has been made with a degree of cheerfulness, doing them infinite honour), I feel extremely grateful, and deem it my duty to offer every possible testimony of my approbation in their favour. C. Cotton.

ARTICLES OF A CONVENTION

Entered into between Vice-adm. Seniavin, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander, and other Russian Orders, and Adm. Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. for the surrender of the Russian Fleet now anchored in the river Tagus.

Art. I. The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Adm. Cotton immediately, with all their stores as they now are, to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Art. II. Vice-adm. Seniavin, with the officers, sailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Russia without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Done and concluded on-board the ship Twerday, in the Tagus, and on-board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the mouth of that river, the 3d day of September, 1808. De Seniavin,
Charles Cotton.

(Counter-signed) By command of the Admiral, L. Sass, Assesseur de College.

(Counter-signed) By command of the Admiral, James Kennedy, Secretary.

List of the Ships referred to in the foregoing Convention.

Twerday, Vice-adm. Seniavin, Capt. du 1er rang Malayoff, of 74 guns and 736 men.—Scoroy, Capt. du 1er rang Shelling, of 60 guns and 524 men.—Ste Helene, Capt. du 2d rang Bitchenskoy, of 74 guns and 598 men.—S. Cafael, Capt. du 2d rang Roshnoff, of 74 guns and 610 men.—Ratvizau, Capt. du 2d rang Rtishchoff, of 66 guns and 549 men.—Silnoy, Capt.-lieut. Malygruin, of 74 guns and 604 men.—Motchnoy, Capt.-lieut. Rasvosoff, of 74 guns and 629 men.—Rafael, Capt.-lieut. Bytchenskoy, of 80 guns and 646 men.—Fregatte Kilduyn, Capt.-lieut. Dournoff, of 26 guns and 222 men.—Yarowslav, Capt. du 2d rang Milkoff, of 74 guns and 567 men. Total 5685 men.

Malivieff, le Capitaine de Pavillion.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 17. This Gazette contains a Letter from Capt. Mason, of the Daphne, transmitted to the Admiralty by Sir J. Saumarez, announcing the capture of the Danish schooner Acutif, of 12 guns, (8 mounted,) after a chace of six hours. The Daphne drove on shore a cutter of four guns, which had sailed from Christiansand three days before, in company with the schooner.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 20. Extract of a Letter from Sir J. Saumarez to the Hon. W. W. Pole (inclosing duplicates of two Letters; one from Rear-adm. Sir S. Hood to the Vice-admiral; the other from Capt. Martin to the

the Rear-admiral); dated on-board the Victory, off Rogerswick, Aug. 30.

Sir, You will please to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my having effected a junction with the Swedish Squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, which had been blockaded by the Russian fleet, consisting of 13 sail of the line, besides frigates. On being informed that the Russians, after the loss of the Sewolod, had sought shelter in Rogerswick, I made sail for that place, and had the satisfaction to find the Centaur and Implacable at anchor, watching the fleet in the harbour. The present position of the Russian Squadron, within the batteries at the entrance, leave but slender hopes of their being attacked with any probability of success. Admiral Nauckhoff has requested a body of land forces to be sent from Finland, with a view of taking possession of the island of East Rega, which would effectually command the harbour; but as the Enemy have been occupied in placing it in the best state of defence, it is very doubtful if a descent upon the island could be effected. I beg to assure their Lordships, that every endeavour will be practised with the force under my orders, jointly with the Swedish squadron, that can tend to the farther defeat of the Enemy.—I propose to detach a small squadron, under the orders of Capt. Martin, towards Cronstadt; and shall order the Africa to repair to her station off the Malmo Channel, calling off Carlscrona for the convoy appointed to sail from that Port for England. J. Saumarez.

Centaur, off Rogerswick, Aug. 27.

Sir, It is with pleasure I acquaint you the Russian Squadron, under the command of Vice Admiral Hanickoff, after being chased 34 hours by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, under Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, accompanied by this ship and the Implacable, under my orders, have been forced to take shelter in the Port of Rogerswick, with the loss of one ship of 74 guns. I shall have great satisfaction in detailing to you the services of the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, under my command; and have also to state, that in no instance have I seen more energy displayed than that by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, which although from the inferiority of their sailing were prevented from getting into action, Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff and the Captains under his command, from their perseverance and judicious conduct, were enabled to give confidence to his Majesty's ships; and could we have forced the Enemy to a general action, the whole of their squadron must have fallen to the superior bravery of the united force of our respective Sovereigns in so just and honourable a cause. My letter of the 25th will have acquainted you of the Russian Squadron having appeared off Oro road on the 23d. The arrangements for quitting that anchorage, after his Swedish Majesty's ships from Jungfur Sound had joined Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, were completed on the evening of the 24th. Early the next morning the whole force put to sea; soon after the Russian fleet was discovered off Hango Udd; the wind at N. E. Not a moment was lost in giving pursuit, and every sail pressed by his Swedish Majesty's squadron. From the superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable they were soon in advance, and at the close of the evening the Enemy were not far off, and noticed in the greatest disorder, apparently to avoid a general battle. In the morning of the 26th, about five o'clock, the Implacable was enabled to bring the leewardmost of the Enemy's line of battle ships to close action, in a most brave and gallant manner; and so decided and judicious was this manœuvre executed, that the Russian Admiral, who bore up with the whole of his force, could not prevent that marked superiority of discipline and seamanship being eminently distinguished. Although the enemy's ship fought with the great bravery, she was silenced in about 20 minutes; and only the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet could have prevented her then falling, her colours and pendant being both down; but I was obliged to make the signal for the Implacable to close me. Capt. Martin's letter, stating the brave and gallant conduct of Lieut. Baldwin, his other officers and men, I send herewith; and it would be needless for me to add more to you on their meritorious conduct. If words of mine could enhance the merit of this brave, worthy, and excellent officer Capt. Martin, I could do it with the utmost heartfelt gratification; and the high esteem I have for him as an officer and a friend, no language can sufficiently express. The Russian admiral having sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, again hauled his wind, and the Implacable being ready to make sail, I immediately gave chase, and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian Admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his line-of-battle-ships bearing down, and I had every prospect of this bringing on a general action, to avoid which he availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick. The line-of-battle ship engaged by the Implacable having fallen to leeward, grounded on a shoal just at the entrance of the port; there being then some swell, I had a hope she must have been destroyed, but the wind moderating towards the evening, she appeared to ride at her anchor, and exertions were made to repair her damage. At sunt-set, finding the swell abated, and boats sent from the Russian

Russian fleet to tow her into port, I directed Capt. Webley to stand-in and endeavour to cut her off; this was executed in a manner that must ever reflect the highest honour on Capt. Webley, the officers and ship's company of the Centaur, for their valour and perseverance in the support of my orders. The boats had made a considerable progress, and the Enemy's ship was just entering the port, when we had the good fortune to lay her on-board; her bowsprit taking the Centaur's fore-rigging, she swept along with her bow grazing the muzzles of our guns, which was the only signal for their discharge, and the Enemy's bows were drove in by this raking fire; when the bowsprit came to the mizen rigging, I ordered it to be lashed; this was performed in a most steady manner by the exertions of Capt. Webley, Lieut. Lawless, Mr. Strode, the master, and other brave men, under a very heavy fire from the enemy's musketry, by which I am sorry to add, Lieut. Lawless is severely wounded. The ship being in six fathoms water, I had a hope I should have been able to have towed her out in that position, but an anchor had been let go from her unknown to us, which made it impossible to effect it; at this period much valour was displayed on both sides, and several attempts made to board by her bowsprit, but nothing could withstand the cool and determined fire of the marines under Capt. Bayley and the other officers, as well as the fire from our stern chace-guns, that in less than half an hour she was obliged to surrender. On this occasion I again received the greatest aid from Capt. Martin, who anchored his ship in a position to heave the Centaur off, after she and the prize had grounded, which was fortunately effected at the moment two of the Enemy's ships were seen under sail standing towards us, but retreated as they saw the ships extricated from this difficulty. The prize proved to be the Sewolod, of 74 guns, Capt. Roodneff; she had so much water in her, and being fast on shore, after taking out the prisoners and wounded men, I was obliged to give orders for her being burnt, which service was completely effected under the direction of Lieut. Biddulph, of this ship, by seven o'clock in the morning. I cannot speak too highly of the brave and gallant conduct of Capt. Webley, and every officer and man under his command; and I beg leave to recommend to you, for the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, Lieut. Lawless, for his exertions and gallant conduct, and who has suffered severely on this occasion; and I also must beg leave to recommend Lieut. W. Case, the senior officer of this ship. Herewith you will receive a list of the killed and wounded on-board this ship and the Implacable; and from every information that it was possible to collect, that of the Enemy's ship captured.

I am, &c. SAM. HOOD.

P. S. I send herewith a list of the Swedish and Russian Squadrons.

Implacable, off Packerort Light-house, Aug. 26.

Sir, In transmitting a list of the killed and wounded, I trust I may be allowed to express my thankfulness to the officers and ship's company of the Implacable, for the truly noble and splendid conduct which they displayed during the engagement: but it is my duty to acknowledge in a more particular manner the great assistance I derived from Mr. Baldwin the first lieutenant, and Mr. Moore the master; and if the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty think this affair worthy of being distinguished by any mark of approval, it is impossible their patronage can be bestowed on a more deserving officer than Lieut. Baldwin.

I am, &c. T. B. MARTIN.

Centaur, three killed; Mr. P. Lawless, first lieutenant, Mr. Morton, boatswain, and 25 seamen and marines, wounded.—*Implacable*, six killed; and 26 wounded.

On-board the Russian ships, in the action with the Implacable, there were 43 killed and 80 wounded, to supply whose place, 100 sailors and soldiers were put on-board her from the port of Rogerswick; and in the after-action with the Centaur, there were 180 killed and missing, making the total killed, wounded, and missing, 303.

Letter transmitted by Vice-adm. Wells, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Nore.

Christiansand, June 20.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you that, in his Majesty's sloop Seagull, under my command, yesterday at two P. M. the Nase of Norway bearing W. N. W. seven or eight leagues, I discovered a brig inshore running to the Eastward, and immediately made all sail in chace of her; at half-past four came within gun-shot and hoisted our colours, which she answered by hoisting Danish colours and opening her fire on the starboard side. At this time it became nearly calm from a fresh breeze we had at W. S. W. and obliged us to get our sweeps out, in order to get between her and the shore. At five got within musket-shot of the enemy, and commenced action; having now most of our sweeps shot away and great part of the rigging. Twenty minutes past five we discovered several gun-boats coming towards us, which had been concealed behind the rocks; and it being a perfect calm, they had every advantage they could wish in placing them. They took

took their position on each quarter, raking us every shot, whilst the brig had the same advantage on the larboard bow. At half past six five of our carronades were dismounted on the larboard side (the only side we could bring to bear on the enemy), and several of the officers and crew killed and wounded. Every method was used to get the Seagull round, so as to bring the starboard guns to bear, but without effect; our sweeps being all shot away, the gunboats hulling us every shot they fired, five feet water in the hold, and all our sails and rigging cut to pieces. At half-past seven, from the sinking state of the ship, also the great slaughter made by the gun-boats, I considered it an indispensable duty, for the preservation of the surviving officers and crew, to order the colours to be hauled down. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, there was scarcely sufficient time to remove the wounded out of the Seagull, before she sunk. The force opposed to her was the Danish brig of war Lougen, mounting 20 guns, eighteen long 18-pounders and two long 6-pounders; six gun-boats, most of them carrying two 24-pounders, and from 50 to 70 men each. The action was fought close to the mouth of the harbour of Christiansand. I cannot speak in terms adequate to the deserts of every officer and man under my command on this trying occasion. I received that support from Mr. Hatton the first Lieutenant, I had every reason to expect from his general good conduct; and the Officers and crew have my warmest thanks for their cool and steady behaviour; and I consider it as a duty I owe them, to add, that never was more British valour displayed than on this occasion, though opposed to so very superior a force. The Enemy must have suffered very considerably, but I have not been able to ascertain to what extent. Several of the Dane perished on board the Seagull, so precipitately did she go down.

R. B. Cathcart, Commander.

Killed, Mr. A. S. White, 2d lieutenant; Mr. A. Martin, master; E. Knox, boatswain's mate; and five seamen and marines. Severely wounded, Capt. Cathcart. Dangerously wounded, Mr. Hatton, 1st Lieutenant; and 18 seamen and marines.

Sept. 24. This Gazette contains an order in Council, dated 21st Sept. proceeding on the narrative of the deliverance of Portugal from the controul of France, and, therefore, ordering that all Portuguese Property shall be forthwith restored to the respective Owners thereof, or their lawful Agents: such Property remaining subject to the legal charges thereon, and expences incurred in respect thereof; and all questions respecting the ownership of such Property, where any doubt shall be entertained by the persons appointed by the Orders in Council of 6th January, for the care and management of such Property, respecting the same and the charges and expences thereon, are appointed to be decided on, summarily, by the High Court of Admiralty, or Court of Vice-admiralty, in which such Property may have been brought to adjudication.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SPAIN.

By the official account of the glorious battle of Baylen, addressed by Gen. Reding to Gen. Castanos, it appears, that in the action of the 17th, the French General Gobert was killed; and in that of the 19th, which produced the surrender of the whole of the enemy's army in Andalusia, Dupont and two other French Generals were wounded. The total number of the enemy, either taken or made prisoners of war in that quarter, amounted to 21,000 men.—On the 23d, the division under the immediate command of Dupont, laid down their arms. On that occasion, the Spanish army formed in two lines; when the conquered troops, followed by 20 pieces of cannon, marched through, and surrendered their arms at the distance of 800 toises.

The French General Regnier is stated to have been killed in La Mancha; and General Heschelmann, with his Aids-de-Camp and a body of troops, attempting to escape from Valentia, were taken prisoners, and conducted to Albacete.

General Cæsar Berthier (brother to the Duke of Neufchatel), with four other French Field-Officers, have been carried prisoners to the head-quarters of the Murcian and Valencian armies at Almanza.

One of the sons of General Junot is at Badajoz, amongst other prisoners taken by the Spaniards.

At Barcelona, the French General Lechi, in concert with General Espeleta, had the audacity to make a requisition of 6000 men. On this occasion, a virtuous Magistrate, inspired with the greatest public spirit and enthusiasm, stript himself of his gown, trod it under foot, gave up his authority, and declared he was ready to suffer death sooner than conduce to such a project.—A rigorous order has been published there by the French, imposing the punishment of death on every one in whose house arms might be found, notwithstanding their repeated defeats; in short, these wretches never attempt any enterprize without the soil being moistened with their blood.

The

The French troops at Barcelona are reduced to great embarassment by the want of provisions: it is stated, that for some time previous to the date of the last accounts, beans were delivered out to them instead of bread. A body of 4000 men, which was advancing to their succour, under the command of Gen. Sabran, has been totally defeated near Arbos.—Gen. Sabran was killed, and the entire of his division either cut to pieces or made prisoners.—Great numbers of persons have escaped from Barcelona, although in doing so they were obliged to scale the walls of the town. Gen. Espeleta had compelled all the Spanish troops in the place to join the garrison in the citadel, and had shot several who refused to do so. The heads of most of the principal families were likewise held in custody as hostages for the devotion of the inhabitants to the French interest. The Neapolitan and Swiss troops take every opportunity to desert.

A French column, stated to amount to 7500, has been defeated at Bruck by the inhabitants of that place, joined by the Volunteers of Montserrat. The French commander, and 2000 of his men, remained on the field of battle; the remainder, including many wounded, escaped to Barcelona. This victory furnishes another instance of the superiority of patriotism over tactics; as the Spaniards, who were not materially more numerous than the French, were wholly undisciplined, and were commanded by a friar of Bruck, who had a crucifix in one hand, and a sword in the other.

General Lefebre, having received a reinforcement of four thousand men from Pampeluna, undertook his sixth attack on Saragossa with 15,000 men. The gates were thrown open, and the Enemy were allowed to enter in two columns; one penetrated through Predicatores-street, the other through that of Carmen. In every house General Palafox stationed seven men, each with forty ball-cartridges, and planted his artillery in the streets, which, at a given signal, opened so destructive a fire on the Enemy, that not one of those who entered the city, returned: they likewise lost their military chest, seven pieces of cannon, one culverin, and five stands of colours.

Part of the treasure which the French were carrying off from Madrid, including 234,000 reals in specie, has been intercepted by the Patriots, and lodged at Lerena.

A French corps of 2000 men, which was escorting to France treasure to a considerable amount, the plunder of Catalonia, &c. has been intercepted at Hostalrich by the Volunteers of Gerona. The escort was cut to pieces, and the treasure recovered, and carried to Gerona.

Account or detail of the booty taken from the French army of La Gironde, by the Spanish arms, conformable to letters from General Gregoire:—70,000 new uniforms; 36,000 muskets; 120 field-pieces of different calibre, among them 32 mortars; 200 cars of ammunition; 2000 horses, mostly of a superior breed; 200 mules and horses for the train; 116 coaches; the whole accoutrements of the army; the gold and silver which they had stolen at Cordova, cast into bars; the military chest, worth 6,500,000 reals. The amount of the whole is estimated at 100,000,000 of reals.—17,150 prisoners, exclusive of dead, wounded, and deserters.

The Cortez are to assemble at Villa de Roderigo, in La Mancha; and whatever differences of opinion there may be on minute points, we understand they are perfectly agreed as to the wisdom and propriety of establishing a free representative system, as the basis of their new government.

The following is a List of the Deputies appointed for the Supreme Government of Spain:—*Old Castile*, Don F. X. Cano, and Don L. Bonifaz.—*Leon*, Seignor B. Valdes, and Vis. Quintanilla.—*Arragon*, Count Sastago, Brigadier Don F. Palafox y Melzi, and Don L. Calvo.—*Andalusia*, Count De Tilly, and Don F. Saavedra.—*Gallicia*, Count De Ximarde, and Don M. M. Atalle.—*Asturias*, Don G. De Jovellanos, and Marquis of Campo Sagrado.—*Valencia*, Prince Pio, and Count of Contamina.—*Murcia*, Count of Florida Blanca, and Marquis of Villar.—*Estremadura*, Seignor Don Otalle, and name unknown.—*Grenada*, Don Luis Gines de Funes, and Regent of the Audience, Riquelme.—*Catalonia*, Marquis de Villel, and Baron de Sabasona.

By the latest accounts, it appears that the Supreme Government will be assembled in Cuidad Real, in La Mancha. The Deputies of the Provinces of New Castile, Navarre, and Biscay, are not appointed; but those of the former, it is supposed, will be soon nominated, and of the two latter, when the Capitals of those countries shall be liberated from the invaders.

A Proclamation from General Palafox, dated the 15th August, after detailing the excesses committed by the French, and commiserating the sufferings of the people under them, refers them for temporary relief to the Intendant of the Province, till the Grand Council of the Nation shall have leisure to consider of a full indemnification. In Catalonia, it has been resolved to raise funds for defraying the expences of the war, by disposing of the estates of the Prince of the Peace in that principality. The Patriots are masters of the whole of Catalonia, except the citadel of Barcelona; which place, to

all appearance, cannot hold out much longer.

A Gentleman, who made his escape from Bilboa soon after the entrance of the French into that town, has written, that immediately on the Enemy's entering the town, they proceeded to commit every species of depredation, cruelty, and murder. Several families were found murdered in their houses; and in one of the principal streets, called the Post-office-street, scarcely a family escaped. The houses were robbed of every thing valuable, the males murdered, and the females violated; and the town was literally given up to pillage.

It would seem from an article under the head of Gibraltar, that the second son of the King of Naples has landed in Spain.

Six Spanish ships of war have arrived at Carthagena from Port Mahon.

The Spanish Papers contain a detailed account of the total defeat of the French division commanded by Gen. Duhesme, near Gerona, consisting of between 7 and 8000 infantry and cavalry. After a long siege they were defeated by a body of Spanish troops, consisting of 6000 men, chiefly peasantry, commanded by the Count de Caldagues, forced to raise the siege, and to retreat with great loss, carrying with them 30 waggons filled with wounded. They retreated in two divisions, one towards Figueras, and the other to Barcelona; only 800 reached the latter place. During the siege, a letter was sent in to the Junta, by order of Gen. Duhesme, claiming great merit for having released some peasants who had been taken by his troops. An answer was dispatched by the Junta, recounting the acts of inhumanity practised by the French army, intimating that they were not to be deluded, and expressing their determination to defend the place to the last extremity.

The Oviedo Gazette of September 3, contains a letter from Major P. K. Roche, one of his Majesty's Military Commissioners, addressed to the Supreme Assembly of Asturias, stating his arrival on the 14th ult. off the Port of Bilboa, with money for the use of the Province of Biscay; but, having learned the arrival of a French corps of 5000 men, who had, not without loss, defeated a body of 2000 armed inhabitants, he felt himself obliged, after having debarked at Castro, a town four miles to the Westward, at the earnest request of the inhabitants, to quit the town, the French having threatened to burn it to the ground. He however carried off with him 2500 stand of new Spanish arms, which he presents to the Supreme Junta.

A most energetic Address follows from Major Roche to the Biscayans.

From Porto Santa Maria we learn, that Dupont and his Staff arrived there on the 14th ult. in order to embark for France. During the embarkation of the baggage, which the populace beheld with the utmost indignation, one of the packages burst open, and part of the sacramental plate fell through; it was then no longer possible to restrain the fury and revenge of the people, who immediately rushed upon, seized, and bore away the whole. Dupont has since had the insolence to write to Don Tomas Morla, the Governor of Cadiz, to demand restitution of what he and his troops had themselves stolen from the Spaniards.

The Answer of Don Tomas Morla, Governor of Cadiz, to the Letter of Gen. Dupont, claiming the return of the Plunder seized by the Populace:

"With great surprize I yesterday received the Letter of your Excellency, reclaiming the baggage, money, &c. appertaining to your Excellency, and the other Generals accompanying you, which the populace of the Port of Santa Maria have plundered and carried off, appealing to the principles of honour and probity for the restitution of your property. "The dreadful excesses committed by the populace," says your Excellency, "give me the greatest concern, jealous as I am of the honour of the Spanish nation."

"No doubt their conduct has likewise given me much concern, but not so much from the badness of the action, as because they have disregarded the obedience due to their Governor and Magistrates, and taken the administration of justice into their own hands; because they might proceed in their fury to pollute themselves with the blood of disarmed and defenceless men, and eclipse the glory of their companions, by putting those to death whom they had spared in the field of battle. Such are the true causes of my concern and grief, and occasioned me to write to Col. Creagh, to propose to your Excellency what may be convenient for your security, and those who accompany you, that you should suffer your baggage to be properly registered before you left Lebrija; and that your Excellency should be apprized that you could only avoid the indignation of the people by the most prudent and cautious conduct. But never was it my intention, and still less that of the Supreme Junta, that your Excellency and your Army should carry out of Spain the fruit of your rapacity, cruelty, and irreligion. And how could your Excellency imagine such a thing? Could you suppose us absolutely stupid and insensible? Can a capitulation, which only stipulates for the security of baggage, protect the plunder which has been obtained by violence, assassination, and profanations of every kind, from Cordova and other cities? Is there any law, princi-

ple,

ple, or reason, which prescribes that faith, or even humanity, should be observed towards an army which has entered an allied and friendly country under false and deceitful pretexts—which has by treachery got into its power an innocent and beloved King and all his family, and then believe themselves authorised to sack his palaces, profane and plunder his temples, murder his Ministers, oppress his people, steal all they can carry off, and destroy all they cannot? Is it possible that such men, when deprived of the horrible fruits of their iniquity, should appeal to the principles of honour and probity?

"My natural moderation has induced me hitherto to write to your Excellency with a certain attention: but I could not refrain from giving a slight sketch of your conduct, on seeing your extraordinary demands, which are equivalent to a proposition that I should violate and plunder the churches of Cadiz, to restore to you what the populace have taken from you, of what you took with atrocious and profane violence from the city of Cordova.

"Your Excellency will banish such illusions; and content yourself with the assurance, that the Spanish Nation, from its nobleness of character, will never act the part of an executioner.

"I will do all that shall be possible to provide for your personal security and regular subsistence; and I will use the utmost diligence to cause you to be conveyed to France.

"This is all I have to observe to your Excellency; for whom, in other respects, I must profess esteem, and am your most faithful servant.—*Cadiz, Aug.* 14."

The French army East of the Pyrenees, at the commencement of the present month, including the Swiss and Italian troops, is stated at 73,000 men. Their operations, it is added, were only delayed by the *clemency* of the new Sovereign of Spain; who, desirous to spare the blood of *his people*, deluded for a moment from their allegiance, was willing to afford them time for reflection and submission.

The French appear to have wholly abandoned the right bank of the Ebro, and to have concentrated their force in the forts and strong posts with which Navarre abounds. The Gallician army at the same time had its head-quarters at Carrion de los Condes (about four days' march from Burgos), and two strong divisions at Aquilla de Campo, a little to the Southward of Reynosa. The army under the command of Palafox had approached Tudela; and the presence of the troops who were marching from Madrid was only wanting to complete the envelopement of the enemy, or at least to so straiten them in their positions, as to compel them to give battle, or break up. The Spanish Commanders proceed with that circumspection which is the best security for final success.

The armies of Blake, Palafox, and Castalar (who has succeeded Gen. Castanos in the command of the Castilian army) are advancing towards the frontiers of Navarre and Biscay, with the intention, as is said, of giving battle to the French army, the head-quarters of which are at Logrono, the actual residence of Joseph Buonaparte.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese regiments in the French service, which were till lately in the vicinity of the Western Pyrenees, have been suddenly removed to Avignon and Grenoble, to prevent their obtaining a knowledge of the patriotic resolutions formed by their countrymen and the Spaniards, and particularly of those glorious and successful exertions in which they would of course be disposed to co-operate.

It is understood that a strong remonstrance has been transmitted to England from the Regency of Portugal, and the General commanding the army of that Nation, against the Convention concluded on the 30th ult. (See p 833.)

The embarkation of the French troops, we learn, had been suspended by orders from the British Commanders, in consequence of representations that the French had vitiated the Convention by numerous acts of plunder subsequent to its conclusion. Amongst other instances to that effect, it is stated, that Segnior Pedro d'Avelea, a merchant, had, the day after the date of the Treaty, been plundered of property to the amount of 10,000 dollars, including some family plate—that Segnior Ferrandez, an Alcalde, had been ordered to pay 6000 dollars, and was thrown into prison until his friends had raised the sum. Upon his liberation, he demanded from the Secretary to General Junot the cause of this fine and imprisonment; when he was answered that the contribution was to enable the General to reward the bravery which his troops had displayed in the battles of the 17th and 21st.—A sum amounting to nearly 50,000 dollars has in like manner been taken from an English Gentleman named Stevens, long resident in Portugal. And numerous other cases fully authenticated have been so strongly urged to the British Commanders, as to compel them to delay the fulfilment of the Treaty. The French Officers, on the contrary, apprehensive that the Convention would not be executed if time was allowed for the consideration of its stipulations, were importunate to hasten it.

We understand that so late as the 9th, no detachment had been made from the British Army. An Expedition had been planned, we understand, to Spain; but it had

had been deemed inexpedient to weaken our forces in Portugal, while it remained doubtful whether the conduct of the Enemy had not imposed on us the necessity to renew hostilities against him; or whether, in the event of the fulfilment of the Convention, our whole force might not be necessary to compel the Portuguese to submit to its execution.

The French Officers, we hear, have given several splendid entertainments, to which they invited the British Officers: but that those invitations had been invariably declined. The Clergy were successfully exerting themselves amongst all classes of the people, in order to prevent the Enemy from carrying away the booty that they have amassed by the numberless acts of sacrilege and robbery which they had been guilty of.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* has, at length, broken that silence respecting the affairs of Spain which it had hitherto preserved: it enters into a detail of the military movements of the French corps, and enumerates the multiplied successes over the undisciplined peasantry till the 19th July. At this period, the defeat of Dupont is reluctantly admitted; and the event attributed solely to the ignorance of that Officer; who, in all probability, will be sacrificed, that Buonaparte may still support the opinion of the invincibility of the French army.—The siege of Saragossa is also mentioned; but the *Moniteur*, while it pompously enumerates the preparations made for the reduction of that city, is compelled to allow that the enthusiastic valour of the besieged was crowned with complete success. The *flight* of Joseph Buonaparte from Madrid (which was rendered inevitable by the surrender of Dupont) is stated to have arisen partly from a desire to concentrate "his troops in a *less sultry climate* than that of New Castile, there to wait for a *more convenient time* and *more salubrious weather*."—The *Moniteur*, in this official detail, has been extremely successful in concealing the truth, by frequent digressions, and many falsehoods. It would be almost unnecessary to adduce a proof of the latter. Our readers are well acquainted with the defeat of Moncey, and the almost uniform success of the Spanish patriots prior to the 19th July. Yet lest this account should fail to impose on the French nation, and they should learn the fate of their fleet at Cadiz, the *Moniteur* concludes with stating, "that *all the accounts* given in the *English newspapers* of the state of affairs in Spain, are false and absurd."

The *Moniteur* of the 3d mentions the escape of the Spanish troops from the Danish dominions, which, with its usual *scrupulous regard* for truth, it attributes to the *treacherous conduct* of the Marquis de Romana.

The *Moniteur* of the 7th contains the text of the treaties concluded between Buonaparte and Charles IV. and the Prince of Asturias, for the cession of the Kingdom of Spain: the only article of interest relates to the maintenance and future subsistence of the dethroned family. King Charles is to enjoy an annual revenue of thirty millions of reals (of which two millions are to revert to the Queen on his decease), with the use of the Palace of Compeigne, its parks, dependencies, &c. for life, besides the Castle of Chambord and its appurtenances, which are placed at his disposal. The second treaty assigns an annual revenue of 400,000 francs to all the infants of Spain, with an additional allowance of 600,000 to the Prince of Asturias, besides the palaces, parks, and farms of Navarre, and the profits of their respective Commanderies in Spain.

Paris Papers of the 9th instant contained some documents which may be considered as important. The first is Buonaparte's *Exposé* in respect to Spain, and his relations with the other Powers of the Continent.—His motive for his perfidious conduct towards Spain is avowed to be his desire to render her whole strength effective against Great Britain; which could not be done without placing upon the Throne of that Kingdom one of his creatures, and "uniting the two Houses reigning in France and Spain."—Such are the principal motives avowed in the first Report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.—In the Second Report, the British Government are accused of being the prime movers in exciting the glorious spirit of the brave Spaniards, and of having even interfered in the very first popular movements. Vengeance against the British Nation is therefore called for; and those who have invariably been defeated whenever they have come in contact with British troops, are modestly stated to be invincible when opposed to our arms. In Buonaparte's Message to the Senate (which is the third document) he avows his determination to carry on the war against Spain.

HOLLAND.

There have been many arrivals from Holland in our ports this month. This event is said to have taken place in consequence of the representations of the merchants, who had a meeting at Amsterdam, to consider of the state of the country. At this meeting a motion was made to present a memorial to his Majesty King Louis, representing the absolute necessity that there was for a revival of commerce. An individual merchant had the boldness to say, that a memorial was not the only measure which the Meeting should adopt; but that they should support their claim by an unanimous

unanimous declaration that it was their right, and that they would maintain it. The memorial was unanimously agreed to; and the free speech of the Gentleman who talked of enforcing their claims was not noticed.

SWEDEN.

Thirty-five Swedish gun-boats, commanded by Lieut.-col. Brant, had an action with 40 Russian gun-boats, and several armed country-barges, in the channel between Westerby and Frisnlö (between Abo and Nystad) on the 30th of August. The loss of the Russians was considerable.—One of their gun-boats was blown up, and eight sunk, with several smaller vessels. Their loss in men cannot be exactly ascertained; but, to judge from the number found in the boats, it must have been very severe. The Swedes lost two gun-boats, one blown up, and the other sunk, with four Officers killed, three wounded, and 200 men killed and wounded.

The *Stockholm Gazettes* contain a Report from General Vegesack to his Swedish Majesty, dated Lappierd, Sept. 4, of an affair between 7 or 800 Russians and a Finnish Corps, on the evening of the 29th and morning of the 30th August, in which the right and left of the Russians were turned, and they were driven back, with the loss of 77 men made prisoners, and about the same number killed and wounded, while the Swedish loss was considerably less.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Government has lately united the navigation of the Baltic and Black Sea, by means of the canal of Berini; which communicating with the Duna (in the Government of Mittau), and the Dnieper, admits the easy transport of the produce of White Russia, and of the Crimea, to the capital.

TURKEY.

A fresh Revolution has taken place in Constantinople, attended with all the barbarities with which political changes there are generally accompanied. The Sultan who last reigned, and whom it was the object of the insurgents to restore, was murdered; probably by the Sultan then on the Throne. He, in his turn, is supposed to have sustained the same fate; and the greater part of his Ministers were put to death by the successful traitor Mustapha Bairacter. Humanity shudders at atrocities like these; and we should feel equal horror at the recital of them, even if we had been able to add, that the change which they have produced had been favourable to the interests of our country. The fact, however, we believe to be otherwise, and that the triumphant party is hostile to England.

Mahmud, the New Grand Seignior, is half-brother to the late Sovereign Mustapha. He was born on the 20th July, 1785.

IRELAND.

Aug. 25. A dreadful explosion took place at the Powder-mills at *Ballincolig*, in the county of Cork, by which, we are concerned to hear, some lives were lost. The shock was strongly felt in the city of Cork.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Aug. 25. A man named James Hood was tried at the *Cumberland* assizes for the murder of Margaret Smith of Longburn, and Jane Pattinson her sister.—He had applied for work, as a weaver, at the house of Smith; and, after being some time there, took the opportunity, during the absence of Smith, to murder the two women, and rob the house of some money. He was traced to Scotland, where he was apprehended, and confessed the crime. He was sentenced to death, and executed this day.

Aug. 29. Madame la Comtesse de Lille (the Queen of France), the Duchess of Angouleme, and their suite, arrived at Harwich this day. On passing Admiral Russell's fleet, the illustrious visitors were complimented with a royal salute.

Sept 5. A dreadful accident happened this day on the coast of *Devonshire*. A boat-race having been appointed for the day following, for two silver cups, given by J. Templar, Esq. of Stover, near Teignmouth, the Rev. Mr. Buller, of Saltash, and Mr. Baker, of Plymouth, became candidates for the first prize, and started from Plymouth in their pleasure-boats on Monday morning. They had proceeded as far as Bolt Head, when they were overtaken by a tremendous squall, accompanied by heavy rain. Mr. Buller's boat unfortunately foundered, and Mr. Josias Thompson, of Plymouth, Mr. John Foster, of Saltash, and his apprentice, who were on board, were drowned. Mr. Buller was picked up by Mr. Baker's boat, nearly exhausted. Mr. Thompson has left a widow and five children.

Sept. 5. Bradley Mills, near Huddersfield, the property of Messrs. Atkinson and Co. were destroyed by fire.

Brighton, Sept. 8. Late yesterday afternoon a fatal accident happened to the servant of Mr. Griffiths, between this place and Rottingdean. He was following his master on horseback, when his horse became restive, and, by a retrograde motion, fell with him over the margin of the cliff, to the beach, at least 60 feet below. Both horse and rider were killed on the spot.

Sept. 30. To the everlasting credit of the county of *Lincoln*, a sum exceeding 6000*l.* has been raised in the space of one year for that excellent and truly benevolent institution the Lunatic Asylum.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, September 6.

This night a fire broke out at the house of

of Mr. Woddeson in Chancery-lane, which entirely consumed the same, with all the furniture, in a few hours. It was occasioned by leaving a candle burning too near the bed-curtains. Mr. Woddeson was with his family at Margate. Mr. W. is Vinerian Professor of English Law, in the University of Oxford, and his Library was most valuable both for its books and manuscripts. The servants were at Bartholomew Fair when the fire broke out.

Saturday, September 10.

This morning about one a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Gibbs, Straw-hat manufacturer, the corner of Fast-lane, Walworth. From the inflammability of the materials used in the trade, it raged with great fury, until the whole of the interior of that building, and a back-house, was consumed.

Tuesday, September 20.

This morning about four, Covent-Garden Theatre was discovered to be in flames; and so fierce and rapid was the fire, that no exertions could stop its course. Within less than three hours the whole of the interior was destroyed: nearly all the scenery, wardrobe, musical and dramatic libraries, and properties of all kinds, were a heap of smoking ruins. The books of accounts, deeds, and the receipts of the preceding night's performance, were fortunately preserved, through the exertions of Mr. Hughes, the Treasurer. A considerable number of engines promptly attended; but there was a total want of water for some time, the main pipe having been cut off with the intention of laying down a new one, and above an hour elapsed before some of the engines could be supplied. During the time that there was no supply of water, the most essential assistance for the neighbours was derived from the pumps of the Bedford Coffee-house and hotel. The engines afterwards played with the utmost effect for upwards of an hour, when the roof of the Theatre fell in with a dreadful crash, and thus announced the destruction of the interior of this elegant building. The fire raged with most violence at the upper end of Bow-street; on the Western side of which, the house No. 9, belonging to Mr. Paget; Nos. 10 and 11, which were attached to the Theatre; No. 12, belonging to Mr. Hill; No. 13 (the Struggler's coffee-house); No. 14, belonging to Mr. Johnson, the fruiterer; and No. 15, were completely destroyed. The three latter were insured in the Hope for 2650l. Nos. 16 and 17 were seriously damaged, though not entirely consumed. Some of these houses were uninsured; and the rest only partially. Mr. Donne, who kept the Struggler's coffee-house, has lost all his property, no part of which was insured. In Hart-street the flames communicated to the houses opposite the Theatre, and four caught fire at the same moment: but, by the great activity of the firemen, they suffered little more damage than a severe scorching. Great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Drury-lane Theatre, as the flakes of fire were carried on by the wind with force and in great quantities in that direction. A great number of people mounted the roof, ready, in case of actual fire, to open the large cistern of water provided there. All the people in the neighbourhood were employed, with their servants, in extinguishing the flakes of fire as they fell upon the roofs or in the yards. This is the whole extent of injury sustained in the neighbourhood; but as to the Theatre itself, it is totally consumed, and on the Hart-street side, not even the walls are standing. The Ship tavern, and part of Mr. Brandon the box-keeper's office, are all that remain at that angle. The most painful part of this dreadful event remains to be described. At an early stage of the fire, a party of firemen broke open the great door under the Piazza, Covent-garden; and, having introduced an engine belonging to the Phœnix Fire-office into the passage, they directed it towards the galleries, where the fire appeared to burn most fiercely, when, dreadful to relate, the burning roof of the passage fell in, and buried them, with several others who had rushed in along with them, in the ruins. It was a considerable time before the rubbish, which now blocked up the door, could be cleared away. When it was effected, a miserable spectacle presented itself; the mangled bodies of dead and dying appearing through the rubbish, or discovered in each advance to remove it. At twelve, eleven dead bodies had been carried into the church-yard of St. Paul, Covent-garden. Some were sent to St. Bartholomew's, and others to the Middlesex Hospital, miserably mangled, with broken limbs, and dreadful bruises. The insurances on the Theatre scarcely exceeded 60,000l. and the savings from the Shakspeare premises amount to 3500l. more, which, upon the whole, is not more than one-fourth part of the sum requisite to replace the loss. Besides the usual stock of scenery, there was an additional quantity for a new Melo-drama, which was shortly to be brought forward. Of the originals of the music of Handel, Arne and many other eminent composers, there are no copies; and of many other pieces of music, only an outline had been given. Some excellent dramatic productions, the property of the Theatre, have also been for ever lost. It is supposed, with some probability, that it was occasioned by the wadding of the gun fired during the performance of Pizarro, having lodged in one of the scenes. The Bedford and Piazza Coffee-houses escaped the flames, owing

owing to a wall which had been erected by the proprietors of the Theatre, a short time since, to insulate the Theatre from the back of those premises.—Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the prompt attendance and active exertions of the Volunteer corps, which prevented many depredations; who were afterwards relieved by parties of the Life and Foot Guards. —The Organ, left by Handel as a legacy to the Theatre, stated to be worth upwards of 1000 guineas, and which played only during the Oratorios, was consumed.—The Beef Steak Club also, which held its meetings at the top of the Theatre (in addition to their stock of wines, valued at 1500l.) have to regret the loss of the table service, and dinner implements. —Mr. Ware, the leader of the band, lost a violin of 300l. value, which he had left behind him that night for the first time in two years; Mr. Munden, his wardrobe, which cannot be replaced under 300l.; Miss Bolton, her jewels; and the other Performers property, in the aggregate, to a considerable amount.—It is almost too painful to describe the situation of those persons who were dug out of the ruins alive: they were, in general, so dreadfully burned, as scarcely to be recognized by their nearest relations, and their flesh, in several instances, literally peeled from off the bone. The dead bodies taken from the same place were nearly shapeless trunks. — Another accident happened the next day by the falling of a wall in Hart-street, which killed one man and bruised several others. They had been warned of their danger, but disregarded it.—An immense concourse of spectators thronged all the avenues to the ruins on the three first days; and amongst the Nobility who visited the Coffee-houses adjoining, were the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Marquis Tweedale, &c.—The Coroners for London, Middlesex, and Surrey, have sat on 19 bodies, killed at the fire: *viz.* 12 at Covent Garden, three at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, two at the Middlesex Hospital, and two at St. Thomas's. Two persons are now in a dangerous state at St. Bartholomew's, and one at the Middlesex Hospital, amounting in all to 22.—Others have been carried to their houses; but it is not yet known exactly how many lives have been lost.—From the evidence of Wm. Addicott, one of the stage carpenters of the Theatre, and Wm. Darley, one of the Firemen belonging to the Eagle Insurance Office; and one of the Jury who had witnessed the falling in of the ceiling, by which the unfortunate men were burnt to death; it appeared, that the firemen, and others who perished, had been employed in endeavouring to extinguish the flames at the room called the Apollo, which had fallen in upon them. It also appeared that the surmises which had gone abroad as to the explosions of barrels of gun-powder were entirely unfounded, there never being more gun-powder kept in the Theatre than was necessary for the consumption of a single night.—The names of the deceased are as follows: Mr. T. Harris jun. optician, of Hyde-street Bloomsbury, a serjeant in the Bloomsbury volunteers; Mr. R. Davis, a gentleman who had lately arrived in London from Wales on a visit; ——— Musket, Wm. Ricklesworth, George Kilby, John Seyers, James Stewart, and Samuel Steevens, firemen belonging to the Phœnix Fire-office; Richard Cadger; T. Holmes; James Hunt; Wm. Jones, a printer; James Evans; J. Crabb; T. Mead; T. James; Richard Rushton, a tailor; Mr. Hewitt, a plumber; J. Beaumont, a soldier belonging to the 1st Regiment of Guards; another private in the same regiment was taken to the Military Hospital, and died in three or four hours; Richard Bird, a coach-maker in the employ of Mr. Hilditch, Long Acre; James Philkins, coal-heaver, aged 20. J. Oakley a smith, and some other persons, are still missing.—Mr. Richards, clerk to Messrs. Shaw and Edwards, St Paul's Church-yard, was scalded so much with the water falling from the burning materials, that he died about 12 the same day.—The firemen and others in Bow-street were for some days employed in pulling down the tottering ruins of the Theatre, which threatened destruction to the passengers.—On Saturday 2 more bodies were dug out of the ruins.—A subscription, we are happy to find, has been opened for the relief of the sufferers. The King's Theatre was, with much liberality, offered by Mr. Taylor to Mr. Harris; and the Covent Garden Company have already performed there.—The plan of a new Theatre, to be completely insulated, it is said, has also been submitted to the Proprietors, and accepted.

Saturday, September 24.

A most melancholy accident happened one evening this week, in the river, off Fulham. A young couple, on the point of marriage, took a sail in a funny, which unfortunately upset, and the two lovers were drowned. The body of the young woman, who was the daughter of a boat-builder at Fulham, was found this day; but that of her companion has been dragged for in vain. A dog, which belonged to the father of the young woman, was in the boat, and swam on shore. The animal no sooner reached his master's house, than, by his gestures and howls, he attracted some of the family to the Bishop's Stairs, off which the fatal accident happened, and where they beheld the boat in which the lovers had embarked with its bottom upwards. The young man was the son of an innkeeper at Fulham; his age was 25, his intended bride was only 17.

P. 172. Henry Peckitt, esq. of Old Compton-street, Soho, bequeathed to the Antiquarian Society a curious Clock, made at Prague in 1525; which has some Bohemian Verses engraved on the barrel, explanatory of its workmanship. He was the brother of the famous Peckitt, who painted the glass windows of York Cathedral, and died without communicating the secret of his art. A few years since, Mr. P. disposed of some of his brother's painted glass to the parish of St. Anne, Soho, which is placed over the altar-piece of their church. A variety of curious and valuable specimens of his brother's art are now in the possession of Mrs. P. Mr. P. was a profound scholar; and collected, in the early part of his life, a most valuable library of scarce and curious books; a part of which, together with some philosophical and mathematical instruments, were destroyed by the fire which happened in Frith-street about 20 years ago. He was the intimate acquaintance and disciple of Baron Swedenborg; and in his library is contained that learned and eccentric character's Exposition of the Apocalypse, in 3 vols. quarto, beautifully written in Latin with his own hand. The Writer of this article never saw so beautiful a MS. Mr. P. published a Translation of the Apocalypse's Explicator; and was a great contributor to a work called Nicholson's Dictionary, written to elucidate Baron Swedenborg's Writings. He had also a principal hand in erecting the chapel of the new church in Blackfriars. Mr. P. practised many years in the medical line; and had formed an aversion to the interment of the dead in the churches and church-yards of the metropolis. It was his dying request (as it was that of the late Mr. Hibbert, who died a few months before him), that his body should be dissected and anatomized at the Theatre in Windmill-street.

P. 559. Sir John Carter was generally and most deservedly respected both in his private and public capacity. His parents were both Dissenters; and belonged to that denomination designated by the term "Rational Dissenters." His father was a merchant of considerable eminence in Portsmouth; and though, from the offices Sir John afterwards held, he was under the necessity of occasionally conforming, he remained firm to the principles of dissent from the doctrines and worship of the Established Church. In September 1765, Mr. Carter was elected an Alderman of the borough of Portsmouth; and about 1768 began to act as a Magistrate. At Michaelmas, 1769, he was chosen Chief Magistrate for the year. In the summer of 1773, during his second mayoralty, the King made his first visit to Portsmouth, and at that time wished to confer the honour of knighthood on the Mayor; but this Mr. Carter declining, he was informed that his Majesty conceived his refusal proceeded from a disregard for Royal favour. This consideration, and the persuasion of his friends, induced him to comply, and he was accordingly knighted June 23, 1773. In 1784 he was appointed Sheriff of the county. He was five times elected Mayor of Portsmouth; and it was during his sixth mayoralty that the King made his third and last visit to Portsmouth. During the mutiny at Spithead, in 1797, by his mild, conciliatory, and patient conduct, he rendered the Country a very essential service. The sailors having lost three of their body, in consequence of the resistance made to their going on-board the London, then bearing the flag of Admiral Colpoys, they wished to bury them in Kingston church-yard, and to carry them in procession through the town of Portsmouth. This request was most positively refused them by the Governor; and they applied to Sir John, who endeavoured to move the Governor in their favour, who still remaining inflexible, Sir John at length compromised the affair by getting leave for the sailors to pass through the garrison of Portsmouth in procession, and the dead bodies of their companions to be landed at the Common Hard at Portsea, where the procession was to join them. For this solicitation Sir John was stigmatised as a Jacobin, and this by so many persons in high stations, that he was obliged to decline any intercourse with them. Still so great was his influence over the sailors, that they most scrupulously adhered to the terms he prescribed to them in their procession to the grave, so far, that two who came ashore "a little groggy," were by the rest carefully locked up in a room by themselves, lest they should become quarrelsome. The procession was thought an interesting spectacle. Sir John accompanied them himself through the garrison, to prevent any insult being offered them. At the Common Hard he was met by his friend Mr. Goldwin, a worthy magistrate of the borough. They attended the procession, till it had passed the fortifications at Portsea, and the whole passed off with decency and quietness. When the sailors returned, and were sent off to their respective ships, some of the delegates of the London came to Sir John to thank him for his kindness. Sir John seized the opportunity of enquiring after their Admiral. "Do you know him, your Honour?" "Yes, I have a great respect for him, and hope you will not do him any harm." "No, by G—d, your Honour, he shall not be hurt." It was then thought the Admiral would have been hung at the yard-arm; he had, from precaution, even made his will, in which he

he left to the widows of the three men unfortunately killed, an annuity of 20*l.* each. The next morning the Admiral was safely brought on shore, though pursued by a boat from the Mars. The delegates who accompanied him brought him to Sir John Carter; and desired to have a receipt for him, as a proof to their comrades that he was safe in the hands of the Civil Power. The Admiral himself, on his first appearance at Court, afterwards acknowledged to his Majesty, that he owed his life to Sir John Carter; and assured him that Sir John's principles and conduct had been misrepresented; and that he had not a more faithful and worthy subject in his dominions. In the riots occasioned by the scarcity in 1797, Sir John's suavity of manners and unostentatious deportment were not less useful than before. In a mutiny also by the Buckinghamshire Militia, among whom he fearlessly mixed, he was not less successful. He was, after all, denounced, at the head of a list of inhabitants, to Mr. Reeves, as a Jacobin; and a strong letter against him was likewise sent to the Duke of Portland, which his Grace, assured of his patriotism, sent to Sir John, proposing to offer a reward for the discovery of the writer, which, with a dignified consciousness of his purity, Sir John declined. Indeed, so disinterested and honourable were his political principles, that when, in 1806, he was offered a Baronetage by Mr. Fox, he declined it on the ground that he believed that to accept it as a reward, would be a manifest departure from his principles. These principles it was that induced him to offer a seat in Parliament for the Borough to the present Lord Erskine. The same offer being afterwards made to Sir T. Miller, bart. he declared that nothing but the truly honourable way in which the seat was offered him could have induced him to return again to the fatigue of parliamentary duties. The same conciliating temper induced him also, during the late violence of Party, to propose, as the other representative, some moderate member of the Administration; first, the late Lord Hugh Seymour; and afterwards Captain now Admiral Markham, in compliment to their common friend, the Earl of St. Vincent. In 1804 he filled the chair of Chief Magistrate or Mayor of Portsmouth for the ninth and last time. He was uniformly upright and impartial; as willing to afford relief by his purse as by his advice. To the poor he was a guardian; and many persons had prevailed upon him to undertake the direction of their concerns, by which he set their minds at ease. Never was there a character in which there was less of self than his; in fact, his incessant attention to the duties of his office, and the interest he took in the concerns of friends and dependents, contributed to wear out a constitution not naturally strong. His health had been gradually declining for the last three years. He quitted life with the same composure with which he had passed through it; his lamp went gently out. He drew his last breath during sleep. His servants and numerous tenantry spontaneously paid the same external tribute of affection and regard that they pay to a near relative, by shutting up their houses. A family vault was built for him in the burying-ground of the Unitarian Dissenters at Portsmouth, of which society he was nearly the oldest member, the whole of whom went into mourning. He was carried to the burying-place at 7 in the morning of the 25th of May by eight of his servants, and followed by his son, his youngest and only surviving brother, and his oldest nephew. Such was the public feeling on this melancholy occasion, that many hundreds of people more than could be admitted into the Chapel were assembled by 6 in the morning. The Southern Unitarian Society have, in him, lost a valuable member, and mankind a friend, if the prayers and tears that followed him can be taken as any proof of the public esteem. He has left a widow and six children. The eldest daughter is married to Captain Eveleigh, of the Royal Engineers. The second to Captain Giffard, of the Royal Navy, Lieutenant-governor of the Royal Naval College. The other daughters are unmarried. His son is a minor, an amiable and promising young man; educated under Mr. Cogan, of Higham Hill, Walthamstow; and is now a student for the Common Law, at Trinity college, Cambridge.

P. 662. On Thursday Aug. 25, the iron coffin, to hold the remains of the late Mr. Wilkinson, the great iron-master, arrived at Ulverston, in a sloop, from his foundery at Braidley in Wales; together with an iron tomb and pyramid, with iron letters, gilt, for the inscription, which he had composed previous to his death. The whole of them was removed to his house on Castle Head. The rock in which the whole is to be placed fronts the house, and is completely exposed to view. He has left to Mrs. Wilkinson, the celebrated place called Castle Head; great part of which has been recovered from the sea, and where some of the finest fields of corn are now to be seen, which a few years since were only peat and moss; and the most delightful walks, shrubberies, growing kitchen-garden, &c. together with an elegant mansion, is now upon a solid rock. Mrs. W. has taken possession of it, and is to reside there with her three children

Bart.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, at Seven Oaks, Kent, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Richard King, a son.

Aug. . . . At Badminton park, co. Gloucester, the Duchess of Beaufort, a daughter.

Aug. 25. At Blenheim, co. Oxford, the lady of Lord Francis Spencer, a daughter.

26. At Hillingdon, Middlesex, the wife of Septimus Perry, esq. son of William Perry, M.D. of that parish, a daughter.

27. At Berrington, Salop, the Hon. Mrs. Hill, a daughter.

28. At Battersea, Surrey, the wife of H. Thornton, esq. M. P. a daughter.

31. At Rodney-Stoke, Somerset, the wife of the Rev. T. A. Salmon, B. D. rector of that parish, and prebendary of Wells, a daughter, being her ninth child.

Sept. 1. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the wife of Col. Anson, M. P. a son.

2. At Oatley park, Cheshire, Lady Kenyon, a daughter.

3. The wife of Major John Malcolm, of Yorkshire, a son.

5. At Liston-hall, Essex, the wife of John Campbell, esq. a daughter.

6. At Brighthelmstone, the wife of Wm. Purr, esq. a son and heir.

The wife of R. J. Thompson, esq. of Moat-hall, co. York, a son.

10. At Exning-lodge, Suffolk, the wife of Lieut.-col. John Wylde, a son.

11. At St. Edmund's-hill, near Bury, the wife of Martin-Thomas Cocksedge, esq. a daughter.

At the Grange, Winchester, Lady Henry Stuart, a son.

13. At Righton, co. York, the wife of R. E. Strickland, esq. a son.

16. In Upper Berkeley-street, the wife of George Dering, esq. a daughter.

18. At her mother's house, in Bolton-str. Mrs. Mathew-Richard Onslow, a daughter.

25. In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Lady William-Leveson Gower, a daughter.

The wife of Charles-Streynsham Collinson, esq. of Sproughton Chantry, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 29. AT Monckton, co. Somerset, Philip-John Ducarel, esq. of Walford-house, to Lucy, youngest daughter of the late George Crossman, LL. D.

Sept. 1. At Liverpool, Thomas Fenton, esq. of Stoke-lodge, Newcastle-under-Lyme, to Miss Anne Spode, sister to Josiah S. esq. of the Mount, near Stoke-upon-Trent.

At Salisbury, Edward Hinxman, esq. of Little Durnford, to Miss Letitia Ekins, youngest daughter of the Dean of Salisbury.

Edward-Symonds Ommaney, esq. of Yarmouth, to Henrietta-Maria, second daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon, of that place.

Rev. W. Marsh, rector of Hornham, and of Brinkworth, Wilts, to the eldest daugh. of the late Rev. P. B. Brodie, of Winterslow.

2. Rev. David Wanchope, rector of Warkton, co. Northampton, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Wm. Dick, bart. of Prestonfield.

4. At Bromley, in Kent, Capt. Robert Wellbank, in the East India Company's Service, to Sarah, third daughter of Major Rhode, esq. of Oakley farm, in same co.

5. At Bath, J. H. Holder, esq. of Cerney-house, co. Gloucester, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Hon. William Hewitt, and niece to Viscount Lifford.

6. Robert Gatty, esq. of the King's Remembrancer's office, in the Temple, to Miss Waller, of Buckden, co. Huntingdon.

George Paton, esq. to Miss Ashmore, both of Upper Gower-street, Bedford-sq.

John Vin Gandolfi, jun. esq. of East Sheen, Surrey, to Teresa, eldest daughter of Thomas Hornyold, esq. of Blackmore park, co. Worcester.

7. At Chippenham, Lieut. J. C. Bagnell, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Ashe, daughter of the late Rev. Samuel A. rector of Langley-Burrell, Wilts.

James Coulston, esq. of Cheapside, to Miss Elizabeth Ditchman, of Hackney.

At Col. Brown's, at Glennagary, near Dublin, Thomas Floud, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Moore, daughter of Ross M. esq. of Carlingford, and niece to Rt. Hon. I. Corry.

10. At Hackney, John King, esq. barrister-at-law, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Carolina-Matilda Staple, of London-fields.

12. At Kilmington, the Rev. Sam. Serrell, of Wells, to Miss Harriet Digby, daughter of the late Dean of Durham, and sister to the present Lady Ilchester.

13. At Heyford, the Rev. Joshua Dix, to Miss Elizabeth Bliss, of Oxford; also, the Rev. G. Bliss, to Miss Smith, of Worcester.

14. Ephraim Goatley, esq. of George-street, Adelphi, to Miss Edith Minific.

15. At Scarborough, Richard-Edenser Heathcote, esq. of Longton-hall, co. Stafford, to Emma-Sophia, second daughter of the late Sir Nigel Gresley, bart. of Drakelow park, co. Derby.

16. Noah Young, esq. of Hartford, to Miss Jackson, of Gubbins, near that place.

17. At Islington, James-Edward Pennall, esq. to Miss Gage, daughter of Capt. G. of the Royal West London Militia.

19. At East Anstey, Devon, Abraham Smith, esq. of Treasbear, to the only daughter of the late John Barns, esq.

21. At Chester, Lord Charles Bentinck, son of the Duke of Portland, to the Hon. Miss Seymour.

At Inverness, the Rev. Dr. Griffith, master of University college, Oxford, to Miss Ironside, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. I.

22. At Bath, Major Daubeny, of the 84th Foot, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Daubeny.

At Harworth, co. Nottingham, Robert-Pemberton Milnes, esq. M. P. to the Hon. Henrietta-Maria Monckton, second daughter of Viscount Galway.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

1807. *Nov.* 18. OF the wounds he received in an attack on the fort of Comona, in Bengal, Lieut. Thomas-Kennedy Ramsay, of the Pioneers, second son of the late Rev. John R. minister of Kirkmichael, in Scotland.

Nov. 22. In the fort of Ally-Ghur, near Delhi, Lieut. David-Charles Livingstone, youngest son of Sir Alexander L. bart. of West-quarter, Stirlingshire.

Dec. 2. At Goory, Madras, in his 26th year, William Edwards, esq. captain in the 34th Regiment of the Line, son of Dr. E. of Waterford. At the age of 12 he entered into the service of his Country; and the whole of his conduct gave the utmost satisfaction and most promising hopes.

Dec. 29. Richard Henry, esq. a major in the service of the Hon. East India Company. He was the only son of David Henry, esq. formerly editor and printer of this Magazine. (See an account of his mother's death in the present volume, p. 177.)

1808. *Jan.* 9. At Sylket, in the E. Indies, C. S. Maling, esq. collector of that district.

April . . . . . At sea, on-board the Earl Howe, Lieut.-col. Darley.

April 8. At Rio de Janeiro, whither he accompanied the Royal Family and Government of Portugal, aged 75, General John Forbes, of Skellater, in Aberdeenshire. He was the senior general officer in the service of that Crown, general and governor of Rio de Janeiro, a counsellor of war, general of cavalry, and knight grand cross of the illustrious orders of Avis in Portugal, and of Charles III. in Spain. This much-respected veteran was a lieutenant at the siege of Maestricht in 1748. He served all those campaigns, as well as the Seven Years War; at the conclusion of which he entered into the service of Portugal, where he contributed much to the establishing the tacticks of Frederick the Great (then introduced into all the Armies of Europe) in the Portuguese Army, under the immediate protection and friendship of Count de Lippe. During a period of nearly 50 years he distinguished himself in that country, by his activity, his zeal, and his incorruptible integrity; to which last circumstance it was perhaps owing that he enjoyed, uninterruptedly, the favour of four successive Sovereigns. The tears and unfeigned sorrow of the present reigning Prince were the most affecting testimonials of his attachment to the General, as the public and sincere regrets of the people were of his real worth. Indeed, he was a virtuous and an honourable man; and, as a soldier, possessed undaunted courage, indefatigable activity, promptitude, and decision. He commanded with reputation the Portuguese Army in Roussillon, at the commencement of the Revolutionary War; and he will hereafter be classed among those of our countrymen who have added to the respectability of the British national character among Foreigners.

April 25. In Jamaica, aged 19, David Watts, lately lieutenant in the 14th Light Dragoons, then captain in the 66th foot; a young man of a very mild, promising, and happy disposition. He had been brought up, by a virtuous father, in the sentiments of Religion and Morality; which in this age are too often neglected, particularly amongst young men joining their regiments. His good-natured temper made him dear to his family, and to all who knew him; his obliging inclinations were such, that he always forgot himself to provide for his friends. Born to enjoy a large fortune, he had no other pride but the eagerness of rendering himself useful to those who cultivated his friendship. His beloved father is now lamenting the loss of a son who would have been the pride of his old age, and who was a pattern of filial attachment during the too short time he lived.

May 5. Of a fever, aged 19, on-board the Nereide frigate, off the Cape of Good Hope, Mr. H. R. Shirley, second son of Evelyn S. esq. of Eatington, Warwickshi.

June 3. After a long and painful illness, Mary, second daughter of James-Piggott Ince, esq. of Upper Park-street, Bath.

June 4. At Montrose, Forfarshire, having only a few days before completed the 54th year of his age, and after a short illness, which he bore with great composure and Christian fortitude, the Rev. John Reay, chaplain of the English Episcopal Chapel of St. Peter, Montrose. He held that office nearly 28 years; during which period he endeavoured to fulfil the several duties of his station with diligence and care. He occasionally contributed some papers to our Miscellany; in which he several years ago maintained a controversy upon a subject which, at that time, deeply engaged the attention of Ecclesiasticks in Scotland.

June 7. At Messina, aged four months, the infant son of Lieut.-colonel Bunbury, quarter-master-general to his Majesty's Forces in the Mediterranean.

June 24. At Antigua, Master Ralph Cuming; and, on the 25th, his father, Ralph Cuming, esq. M. D. surgeon of his Majesty's Naval Hospital at English Harbour, and late of Romsey, Hants. His loss will be severely felt, as he was bringing into practice a new method of cure for the yellow fever, and was besides a very skilful and able surgeon.

In an unsuccessful attack on the island of St. Martin, Lieut. Spearing, the gallant leader. He was shot through the chest, within ten yards of the upper fort, and

and almost instantly expired. His fall occasioned much consternation among his companions, who reluctantly retreated to their boats, but were obliged to surrender. Thus fell, in the prime of life, in a most daring and gallant attempt, a promising active officer, whose long services in his profession certainly entitled him to the notice of his Country; in whose cause he had received eleven wounds, particularly at the battles of Copenhagen, and in the West Indies; and closed a career of glory, animating his men, by his example, on the batteries of St. Martin. Nothing can better evince the admiration which even his enemies entertained of his conduct on this occasion than the tribute conferred on his remains. He was interred with all the honours of war, the French Commandant himself attending, and also permitting part of the gallant crew of the Subtle to pay their last sad duty to their beloved Commander. The following is a copy of the order issued on the melancholy occasion by Capt. Crofton, of H. M. S. Wanderer: "To the Commanding Officers of his Majesty's Schooners Subtle and Ballahou. You all well know the melancholy though glorious death of Lieut. G. A. Spearing, late commander of his Majesty's schooner Subtle, who fell fighting for his King and Country. His corpse this evening is to receive the honours of war, conferred by his enemies, admirers of his courage and gallantry. You will join, on a signal from me (when the fort shall have fired a shotted gun), to fire minute-guns." Dated 4th July, off St. Martin's. The island had been long considered as a shelter to the numerous French privateers which infest the West Indies, and obstruct the trade of this Country: it became, therefore, a desirable object to endeavour to extirpate this nest of depredators. Our men soon obtained possession of the lower fort, of six guns, which were instantly spiked. Their loss, so far, was trifling; but, on ascending the rocky heights, covered with the prickly pear, the superiority of the enemy was severely felt, as a great number of brave fellows fell. Captain Crofton, of the Wanderer, finding the fire from the fort so tremendous and incessant, sent a flag of truce on shore, which was accepted, and the whole of the prisoners who could be removed with safety were given up. It afterwards appeared that the enemy had received information of the intended attack, and were prepared accordingly, upwards of 900 troops being in the fort, while the storming party consisted only of 155 men. Out of 45 sent from the Subtle, 7 were killed and 17 wounded.

July 11. At Philadelphia, James Phillips, esq. of that city, son of John P. esq. of Bank, Lancashire.

13. At Port Antonio, Jamaica, of the yellow fever, Gen. William-Anne Villettes, lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the Forces on that island. He was seized with that disorder during the performance of a military tour; and his remains were interred on the 23d, with great military honours. His nephew and aid-du-camp, Capt. Turrettin, also fell a sacrifice to that fatal complaint on the 18th.

22. At Edinburgh, aged 56, Henry-William Tytler, M.D. author of the Translation of Callimachus, and several other works.

Aug. . . . . . At Harrogate, aged 85, Stephen Todd, esq. of the Wither, near Leeds, and of Leadenhall-street, London, father of the Company of Merchant-Tailors. He acquired a handsome fortune as a slop-seller; and was blind for several years before his death.

At Heckington, much lamented, in his 31st year, Mr. Richard Shephard, an eminent surgeon and apothecary.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Greetham, of Lincoln, a widow lady.

Aug. 2. Mr. Awdus, oar-maker, of Bankside. Being in a small skiff under the large arch of London bridge at the time a coal-barge was passing, it overturned his boat, and he was drowned.

3. At Bath, Mrs. Boys, widow of Lieut.-col. B. late inspecting-officer on the recruiting service at Marlborough.

4. Master Ovid Woodhams, second son of Mr. T. W. of Bay-hill, Pembury, co. Worcester. His death was occasioned by a gun going off, with its muzzle under his arm, while he was in the act of jumping on one of the summer-house seats in his father's garden to take aim at some birds. The contents lodged in his side, and he died in a few days, in excruciating agony.

5. Near Fort George, Mrs. Fortye, wife of Major F. 6th Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Cheltenham, in his 24th year, Capt. George-Burrington Whinyates, of the Royal Navy, son of the late Thomas W. esq. of the East India Company's Service, and nephew of Sir Thomas Frankland, bart. of Thirkleby park, co. York.

At Clifton, after a long and severe illness, Hugh Mair, esq. of Friday-st. Lond.

Suddenly, without any previous indisposition, a woman named Spencer, in the employ of Mess. Pratten and Co. of Bristol.

6. At Upton, near Gainsborough, aged 73, Mr. Samuel Leonard, many years chief constable of that district.

8. At Modbury, Devon, aged 87, and in full possession of all his faculties, Mr. William Rosdew, who for the last 50 years had lived a total recluse, denying himself not only the comforts, but almost the necessaries of life; by which extreme penury he had amassed a considerable property, great part of which he most liberally distributed among his relatives before

fore his death. He was a man of strict integrity, and, notwithstanding his love of money, scrupulously just in all his dealings. This extraordinary turn of a naturally strong mind is supposed to have originated in a disappointment of his affections at an early period of his life.

9. In his 87th year, the Rev. Sir William-Ullithorn Wray, bart. of Darley, co. Derby, of which parish he had been 44 years rector. He is succeeded in title by his only surviving son, now Sir Chester Wray, bart. formerly a major in the Royal North Lincolnshire Militia, to whom the estate bequeathed by the late Sir Cecil W. to his lady for her life will devolve on her ladyship's death. Sir Richard Kaye, bart. (a Dean of Lincoln) is patron of the valuable living of Darley.

Mrs. Williams, of College-green, Bristol. Crossing a court-yard, apparently in good health, she suddenly dropped down, and expired.

10. At Duddington, near Stamford, John Smith, M. D. After serving a considerable time as surgeon in the Navy, he settled at Uppingham, co. Rutland, in the same house where two of his immediate predecessors and countrymen (Drs. Fordyce and Garthshore) had been so successful as to establish themselves afterwards with eminence in London, as Physicians. He too, with a natural and laudable ambition, had, some time past, obtained for himself the same privilege, in the hope of, at least, a rural retirement in the same rank, had Providence permitted his latter days to pass with less infirmity. He was for many years in extensive and very creditable practice, in attending several of the nobility, as well as principal families in the town and neighbourhood; punctual and indefatigable in his profession; and, in addition to his medical services, ever charitable to the poor. He was of an antient family in North Britain, and nephew to Mr. Smith; who, being possessed of a most ample fortune, after establishing a numerous family in great affluence and station in life, retired to Southampton, where he had built a magnificent mansion above the Bar. Dr. Smith had been some years a widower, having married the eldest daughter of Mr. Heycock, of Norton in Leicestershire; near whom he was, at his own particular request, buried in a Chancel at Uppingham; several most respectable inhabitants of which town, in token of their esteem for those qualities, which they had long known to render him a valuable member of society, voluntarily met the corpse on its approach, and attended it in procession to the Church.

At Louth, aged 86, Mrs. Tuxworth.

11. In his third year, William-Thomas, only son of Francis-Thomas Corrance, esq. of Thurnby, co. Leicester.

12. At Bristol, in her 71st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Pearce, a relation of the family of the late Edward Colston, esq.

13. Aged 74, Mr. Healey, an opulent farmer, of Pinchbeck, near Spalding.

Rev. Tudor Brigstock, M. A. one of the senior fellows of Jesus college, Oxford. He was thrown from his carriage at Caermarthen, and instantly killed.

At Hornsbank, in Scotland, aged 14, Miss Jean Crawford, youngest daughter of David C. esq.

14. Found in a ditch, at Fratton, near Portsmouth, in a dreadful putrescent state, with a razor in his hand, Augustus Slothen, a lieutenant in the second Battalion of the King's German Legion. He arrived at Spithead, in the expedition from Gottenburgh, on the 20th of July; came on shore immediately, and had been missing ever since that time.

Aged 84, Mrs. Maddox. During the latter period of her life she faithfully and honourably discharged a profession which necessity had imposed on her, that of educating young children. She spared no pains in infusing into their young and docile minds the grand precepts that Religion inculcated. For some time before her death she was unable to perform her professional duties; but the friends she had gained by her attentive assiduity to their children never forgot the gratitude they owed her. A liberal maintenance was provided for her, which enabled her to spend the remainder of her life with comfort and satisfaction. As she lived beloved, so she died regretted. *Leicester Journal.*

At Croxall, co. Derby, after having performed the duties of the day and gone to bed in apparently perfect health, the Rev. John-Batteridge Pearson, LL.B. prebendary of Pipa Parva, in Lichfield cathedral, and 29 years vicar of Croxall. To this gentleman Mrs. Lucy Porter (the daughter-in-law of Dr. Johnson) bequeathed, in 1786, the bulk of her fortune, including a life-estate in her good house at Lichfield, the reversion of which he afterwards purchased from the Rev. Henry White, the devisee. Amongst other valuable articles in this bequest was Sir Joshua Reynolds's best portrait of Dr. Johnson, at perhaps not above 45 years old, in an attitude of deep thought, hands lifted breast high, and the fingers half-spread in a particular manner, and uncloathed neck. There were portraits, also, of Captain Porter, Mrs. Johnson, and her daughter in infancy; and one of Joseph Porter, senior, by *Hogarth*, esteemed to be the best portrait produced by that excellent Artist. See Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. IV. p. 334.

Mrs. J. Sparkes, of the Adelphi terrace.

15. At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Mr. Samuel Kirkman, grocer.

At

At his seat, Old Park, near Dover in Kent, aged 72, William Osborn, M. D. formerly of Percy-street, London.

Mrs. Micklethwaite, wife of Jonathan M. esq. of Warbrook-house, Hants.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Benjamin S. esq. of Horbling, co. Lincoln.

16. At St. Philip's, near Bristol, aged 65, Benjamin Hooper, esq

At Harrogate, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, M.A. second fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1755, M.A. 1788.

At the Secretary of State's lodge, in the Phœnix park, Dublin, aged 63, Jas. Trail, esq. under-secretary, for the Civil Department, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

17. Suddenly, aged 56, at his house on the West cliff, Brighthelmstone, after taking a ride to the Devil's dyke, about four o'clock in the afternoon, Sir George Pauncefote, bart. of Russell-square, London; a descendant of the family of the Pauncefotes, of the first character and respectability in the county of Gloucester, and who possessed estates there, which have been in the family ever since the reign of William the Conqueror. In 1778 (being then Sir George Smith) he had the royal licence to assume the name of Bromley; which in 1803 he exchanged for Pauncefote. The body was opened by Mr. Barrett, in the presence of Dr. Hunter, when the cause of his dissolution became apparent in a cancer which had destroyed part of his stomach. (The late Lord Gage died of the same complaint.) He is succeeded in title and estate by his son Robert-Howe Bromley, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy.

At Hambrook, aged 81, Mr. Thomas Whitehead, formerly an eminent salt-refiner in West-street, Bristol.

Aged 28, Mr. William Downes, jun. of Hull, brewer.

Capt. Bradford, of the Guards, gloriously fell this day, in the battle of Roleia, in Portugal. He was a son of T. Bradford, esq. of Ashdown park, Sussex.

Capt. Geary, of the Royal Artillery, who was also killed in the same action, by a ball striking him on the head while pointing a gun, was the last officer who embarked at Portsmouth to join Sir A. Wellesley's army. He was a son of the late Capt. G. of the Royal Navy, and a native of the Isle of Wight; and married Miss Jolliffe, dau. of Dr. J. of Newport, Hants, who is left, with four young children, to lament him.

18. At his country-seat, Eltham-lodge, Kent, Oliver Farrer, esq. of Bedford-squa.

Eliza Payton; and, on the 22d, John-Butler Payton, only children of Mr. P. of Quebec, in Leeds.

At Caistor, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Mr. F. Smith, formerly a farmer at Thornton-le-Moor, near that place.

19. At Capt. Macartney's, R. A. Archcliff-fort, Dover, the only son of Mr. Judd, of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Upminster, Essex, aged 70, George Stubbs, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster, attorney at law.

Aged 70, Mr. Richard Francis, of Astey's-buildings, Islington.

In Ireland, the Lady Anna-Margaretta Fitzgerald, only daughter of William Fitzmaurice, twenty-second Baron and second Earl of Kerry. She was born Oct. 6, 1741; and married Maurice Fitzgerald, of Innismore, styled "Knight of Kerry;" by whom she was left a widow, without issue, in July 1779. Her estate devolves to Mr. Townsend, of Castle-Townsend, co. Cork.

20. In her 77th year, Mrs. Robinson, of Whaplond, near Spalding.

At Stebbington, co. Huntingdon, Mrs. Layng, wife of the Rev. W. W. L. vicar of St. Lawrence, in York.

In his 76th year, Mr. Mason, one of the aldermen of the borough of Leicester.

At Brighthelmstone, Cecilia, youngest daughter of the late Hon. George Napier, and of Lady Sarah N. sister to the late Duke of Richmond.

At his seat at Tortworth, in Gloucestershire, aged 68, Francis-Reynolds Morton, Baron Ducie, and provost-marshal of Barbados. He was first married to Miss Purvis, daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire; by whom he has left two sons, Thomas, who succeeds him, and Francis, a colonel in the Army. His Lordship married, secondly, Mrs. Child, mother of the late Countess of Westmoreland, who survived her marriage but two years. The present Lord is married to Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of the Earl of Caernarvon.

At Mountrath, Ireland, in the 39th year of his age, the Rev. Thady Duane, parish priest of that place; of whom it may be justly said, that he was a truly devout clergyman, and charitable to an extreme. By his death the distressed and afflicted of his vicinage have lost a comforter and friend; and the luke-warm Christian a careful and enlightened monitor, divested of austerity. The prejudice of the bigot, wheresoever by him found, was converted into pure charity and good-will, which even his enemies, for, alas! there are none without enemies, are obliged to confess. In short, he was possessed of so many virtuous qualities, rare to be found in one man, that his numerous friends and parishioners will long deplore his loss. His premature death is attributed by his relatives to a disease contracted on the night of the 12th of July last, when his residence was assailed, in a tumultuous and riotous manner, by a number of persons, who, using threatening and abusive language, so terrified him that he sought refuge in flight, whereby he got wet, and, consequently, a severe cold ensued, which terminated his life.

21. At

21. At St. Andrew's, in Scotland, in the 67th year of his age, and 45th of his ministry, the Rev. John Adamson, senior minister of that city, and professor of Civil History in the university of St. Andrew.

Mr. William Carpenter, of Bourn-heath, Worcestershire.

22. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 44, W. Nepecker, esq. of the Royal Naval Hospital at Deal.

While on a visit at Mr. Lawrence's, at Kirton, Miss Exton, of Oakham, Rutland.

Suddenly, aged 26, Mr. Singleton, assistant-surgeon to Mr. Barker, of Spilsby. He went from home the preceding day, in perfect health, to attend a patient.

Rev. Joseph Aldridge, vicar of Weston-Zoyland, Somerset.

23. At Brighthelmstone, Miss Elizabeth Gould White, daughter of the late David W. esq. of Jamaica.

Aged 75, Mr. Joseph Oldham, master of the Earl of Harborough's Arms public-house at Melton Mowbray, co. Leicester.

At Barton-upon-Humber, aged 59, Joseph Marris, esq. late of Bawtry.

Aged 75, Mr. Jeremiah Moor, many years bailiff of Newark, Notts.

In the 76th year of his age, and 51st of his ministry, the Rev. Robert Small, D.D. F.R.S. Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of Dundee.

24. Aged 48, Christopher Walton, esq. of Knaresborough, Yorkshire.

On St. Michael's-hill, Bristol, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Edwards.

At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Mrs. Parlby, wife of Major Jas. P. of Bengal Engineers.

At Gosford, after a short illness, in his 46th year, Francis-Charteris Wemyss, Earl of Wemyss.

In his 42d year, Mr. John Russell, of Lewisham, Kent.

In Beaufort-row, Chelsea, aged 69, Capt. Robert Parrey, of the Royal Navy.

In his 64th year, William Glen, esq. of Fegan-hall.

This day Major Campbell was hung at Armagh, for the murder of Capt. Boyd in a duel. When this unfortunate man found that no hopes of a pardon were to be entertained, he hurried the hour of his execution, and appeared impatient to die. He repeatedly supplicated that he might be shot; but this, for obvious reasons, was refused. At 12 o'clock he was led out for execution; and the moment he made his appearance, the entire of the guard took off their caps, and he, in return, saluted them. His father-in-law and another gentleman remained with him all the time of his confinement, and received his body, which was immediately sent off to Ayr, in Scotland, to be interred in his family burial-place. During the time of the awful and affecting ceremony an officer of another corps took the guard, while the regiment were confined to their barracks.—We trust that he has not died in vain; and that his fate will prove an useful lesson to posterity.

25. At the lodge in Tewkesbury park, aged 63, John Wall, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the South Gloucestershire Militia, and in the commission of the peace for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

At Greenwich, aged 94, Mrs. Mary Jones, eldest and last surviving sister of John J. esq. of Blackhall, Montgomery.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Grayson, wife of Mr. Edward-Philip G.

Aged 66, Mrs. Watson, of Rye, Sussex, widow of the late N. C. W. esq.

At Cheltenham, Isaac Blackburn, esq. of Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square.

At his house at Kingstanley, co. Gloucester, Hopton Merrick, esq.

Suddenly, at Woodperry, near Oxford, Mr. William Lay, 50 years cook of Brazenose-college. He was apparently well in the morning; and, after eating a hearty breakfast, took a walk in an adjoining field, where he was soon after found dead.

At Fencoates, near Catterick, of a rapid decline, in his 21st year, Mr. Thomas Wright, a scholar of Trinity coll. Cambr. where he had much distinguished himself.

Aged 60, Mr. William Gregbrook, of Kennington-lane, Surrey, who suddenly dropped down dead.

Killed, by a fall from a horse, in Oxford-street, Mr. Halton, a resident of Hertfordshire. The animal became shy at passing a timber-carriage in the road; and on the rider clapping spurs to him, he made a short gallop, which was followed by a dead halt, and Mr. H. was thrown over his head with such violence as to cause his immediate death.

By falling off the parapet-wall of Westminster bridge, Richard Bennett, a boy.

25. An Inquest was held at the Nag's Head, Orange-court, Leicester-fields, on the body of John White, coachman to the Prince of Wales. The first witness (a helper in the Prince's stables) deposed, that on drawing out the caravan to wash it, he perceived a man's head, and, on looking into the inside of the vehicle, recognised the deceased. This was about nine o'clock in the morning. He was in a sitting posture, with his back resting on the side of the caravan, and his head reclining on his arm. It appeared that he must have been in the coal-cellar previous to his ascending the caravan, as he was covered, and, indeed, disfigured by coal-dust. The condition of the caravan left sufficient traces of violent sickness; and on his head was found a considerable contusion, supposed to be occasioned by his convulsive struggles, when that part came in contact with an iron chain. He was seen at half past two on the 23d by a groom

groom of the Prince of Wales, in perfect health and spirits, at Carleton-house; but from that time it does not appear any person saw him alive. The deceased has been for many years a favourite of his Royal Highness; and though not recently in his actual employment as coachman, still received his salary, and was permitted to occupy apartments with his wife and children. He had taken the King's Arms inn, Kensington, and was this day to have taken possession of the house, under the forfeiture of 100l. His unfortunate widow was waiting for hours at Carleton-house, totally ignorant of the dreadful event, with a view of going with him to take possession of the house; and it was not till three o'clock that she was informed of the melancholy cause of the delay. He has left seven children.

26. At March, in the Isle of Ely, aged 24, Mrs. Everitt, wife of Mr. E. druggist.

At the Hot wells, Bristol, whither he went for the recovery of his health, Edmund-Cobb Hurry, esq. merchant and banker, of Gosport, Hants.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-general Bowyer, late commander in chief of the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands.

At Col. Jeaffreson's, Dullingham-house, co. Cambridge, aged 80, Mrs. Crop, relict of Richard C. esq. of West-lodge, in the same county, but late of Taplow, Bucks.

At the house of William Hobbs, esq. at West-End, Gloucestershire, Jas. Hughes, esq. of Bristol, solicitor.

At Hinckley, co. Leicester, aged 70, Wm. Brown, esq. He was a well-known firm adherent to the principles of our Constitution in Church and State; was highly esteemed, and deservedly looked up to as a public man, by his neighbourhood; and in him public institution and private merit have lost a sincere friend, for he was equally ready to extend a liberal hand to the former as a friendly one to the deserving and industrious character. He was immensely rich, and has devised 300l. to the General Infirmary at Leicester.

Aged 47, Mrs. Foster, wife of Mr. Aaron F. of the King's Arms inn, Lincoln.

At Sleaford, aged 68, Mrs. Iredale.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieut.-col. T. on half-pay of the 4th Foot, and of Castle-Taylor, co. Galway, Ireland.

At Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, in his 78th year, the Hon. and Right Rev. James Yorke, LL.D. Lord Bishop of Ely, Governor of Addenbrooke's Hospital, and Visitor of Jesus, St. John's, and Peter's colleges, Cambridge. He was the youngest and only surviving son of the Chancellor who has been named the great Lord Hardwicke; and was successively appointed to the deanry of Lincoln, and the bishopricks of St. David's, Gloucester, and Ely; the last of which sees he held for 27 years. The death of this venerable Prelate was very sudden. He walked on the Terrace, at Forthampton, about seven o'clock the preceding evening, in perfect health, after which he supped, and retired to rest at his usual hour. He was affectionately loyal to his Sovereign, politely attentive to his equals, and kindly concerned for the welfare of his inferiors. It is almost unnecessary to mention, among so many instances of his disinterested sense of duty, that the Mastership of Jesus College, Cambridge, was offered to the late Dr. Paley, without solicitation; and that during his superintendence of the diocese, by example and exhortation to the Clergy, especially with respect to residence, the Isle of Ely had much improved in morals, in social order, and in general felicity. He has left a widow, whose affliction, it is hoped, will be mitigated by the recollection of having been a dutiful and affectionate companion during a long course of years, employed in the exercise of useful virtue and charitable piety; numerous relatives, and descendants, by whom he will ever be regretted; and a memory worthy of the dignified and sacred situation he was placed in. He lived to his latest hour with the consolations and the tranquillity of a Patriarch. His Lordship's remains were interred with due solemnity in the family-vault at Forthampton, near Tewkesbury. The body was attended to the grave by Lord Somers, Mr. Dowdeswell, and several other gentlemen, who were anxious to pay the last duties to their departed friend; and the respectful concern which marked the countenance of every individual who witnessed the solemn scene, evinced most forcibly the impression which the loss of so good a man had made in the neighbourhood.

On Turnham-green, Middlesex, Mabella, second daughter of John Turton, esq.

Killed, by a fall from his horse, in returning from Egham races, Mr. Thomas Swaine, a gentleman farmer at Chelsea.

27. Drowned, while bathing in the New River, aged 17, —— Malvin, an articled clerk to an attorney.

On Hammersmith terrace, Frederick Albert, esq. of St. James's palace, formerly hair-dresser to his Majesty.

Mrs. Deacon, wife of Mr. John D. of Barnack, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

Mr. Robert Kemp, partner in the house of Saunderson and Kemp, of Leeds, linendrapers. He dropped down dead while in the act of leaving his house on a journey of business to Manchester.

At Ashford, aged 72, Mrs. Patterson.

At Otter-house, in Argyleshire, Anne, and, on the 1st of September, Jane-Eliza, daughters of Capt. Duncan Campbell; also, on the same day, Elliot, his youngest son.

After

After a momentary illness, Mr. Ferribee, pastor of the Baptist Congregation at Chipping-Sodbury.

28. Aged 67, Joseph Greensill, esq. of Sun-row, Islington.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Page, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

In her 64th year, Mrs. Wood, sen. of Shrewsbury, relict of the late Mr. Thomas W. printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle.

In his 21st year, of a decline, Mr. G. Guilliod, of the Navy-office.

At Worcester, in the prime of life, Mr. Joseph Shepherd, of Hancock, Shepherd, and Rixon's glass manufactory, Cockspur-street, near Charing-cross.

At Margate, William Whiting, esq. of Thatcham, Berks.

At Eastfield, the Rev. James Rhind, minister of Whitburn.

Mr. Robert Fry, of Somerset-square, Bristol; a man of the strictest integrity, and a liberal friend to the poor.

At Chester, after a short illness, John, eldest son of Mr. Barratt, of Leicester.

Aged 24, Mr. Geo. Noone, of Enderby, a member of the Leicestershire troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.

29. In his 65th year, Samuel-Wilson Bishop, esq. of Holywell, Oxford.

Aged 40, Mrs. Matkins; and, on the 7th of September, aged 45, Mr. Matkins, her husband, a grocer, of Falkingham, Linc.

Mr. T. Simonds, farmer, of Peatling-Parva, co. Leicester.

Suddenly, at Bedford, Thomas Bennion, esq. surgeon to the Forces.

At Harrogate, Mrs. Whyte, wife of James W. esq. of Ireland, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Hildyard, bart. of Winestead.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, in her 9th year, Catharine, second daughter of Lieut.-gen. Lord Forbes.

At Boath, near Nairn, Scotland, Alexander Dunbar, esq. late of Bengal.

30. Aged 47, Mr. William Bristow, alderman of Canterbury, printer and bookseller, and treasurer of the Eastern parts of the county of Kent.

On College-green, Bristol, in his 91st year, Richard Stratton, esq.

At Southwell, Mrs. London, widow of Capt. L. of the North Lincoln Militia.

31. At Honington, near Grantham, aged 98, Mr. Samuel North, late of Syston.

At Worthing, Sussex, Lady William Russell, wife of Lord William R. only brother to the Duke of Bedford, and sister of the present Earl of Jersey. She was married at the age of 18, and died in her 37th year, leaving a beautiful young family.

In York, aged 33, Mr. R. Williamson, wine and spirit merchant.

At his seat, Brampton-place, Bexley, in Kent, Frederick Hendrick Van Hagen, esq.

At his house on Balham-hill, Clapham, Surrey, Thomas Nicholl, esq.

At his father's house, near Bagnigge-wells, Mr. Thomas Ashton; whose death was occasioned by a contusion he received on the head, about a fortnight before, when accidentally thrown out of his curricle, in Kent-street, Southwark.

Run over by a gentleman's coach, and almost instantly killed, in the Strand, near Catharine-street, Osmond Penny, a child about two years and a half old, son of a varnish-maker in Long Acre.

Of an inflammation in the bowels, Mrs. Weston, wife of William W. esq. banker, of the borough of Southwark.

Sept. . . . At Melksham, Wm. Simpson, M.D. formerly of Bristol.

At Maidenwell, near Louth, in his 100th year, Mr. Southwell, who enjoyed good health till within a few days of his death.

Mr. Thomas Stoddart, of York.

At Market-Weighton, near Hull, Mr. Bibbing, many years a schoolmaster at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At his house in Wakefield, after a short illness, Richard Green, esq. of Leventhorp-house, near Leeds, in the commission of the peace for the W. Riding of Yorkshire.

Robert Spicer, tiler and plasterer. While employed in building the new wool warehouse in Castle-street, Bristol, he fell from an height of nearly 50 feet, and, being precipitated upon a rough surface, was killed on the spot, leaving a wife and five young children totally destitute of support.

At Brompton, aged 69, Benj. Harding, esq. late of S. James's-street.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Duke-st. St. James's.

Mrs. Frances Heslerege, wife of Thomas-Hartley H. esq. of Great Queen-st. Westm.

Aged 6 months, Henry, youngest son of Mr. Hatchard, bookseller, of Piccadilly.

Sept. 1. Aged 39, Mr. William Kidd, upholsterer, New Bond street.

At Selby, where he had been a respectable schoolmaster more than 60 years, Mr. William Inchbald. He was found drowned in the river Ouse, from the bank of which it is supposed he had slipped, while taking his usual morning-walk.

In his 72d year, Mr. John Hall, of Countesthorpe, co. Leicester.

2. Charles Heygate, esq. of West Haddon, Northamptonshire.

At Wickham-market, Suffolk, Mrs. Cole, relict of the Rev. Denny Cole, late of Pettistree, and daughter of the Rev. William Garrood, formerly rector of Belstead.

In his 76th year, Mr. John Trutch, of Ashcot, Somerset.

At Norwich, aged 49, Dr. Richard Lubbock, an eminent physician in that city, of which he was a native. He was author of an Inaugural Dissertation "de Principio sorbili," 8vo. Edin. 1784.

At Bath, aged 87, Charles Rye, esq. late of Wadley, Berks.

Robert Bramley, esq. of Leeds, brother to Alderman R. R. Bramley.

Mrs. Allen, wife of a Dissenting Minister at Exeter, strangled herself.

At the house of George Bridges, esq. Lawford-hall, Essex, Mrs. Francis Carrington, late of Maize-hill, Greenwich.

At Islington, in her 24th year, after a lingering illness, Miss Mary-Anne Coleman, only daughter of the late William C. esq. of Turkey-street, Enfield.

At his house in Hornsey-row, Islington, Francis Champion, esq.

In Church-street, Stoke Newington, aged 78, Mr. John-Francis Rivaz.

3. At Lower Tooting, Surrey, Philip-Gedley King, esq. captain in the Royal Navy, and late governor of the colony of New South Wales.

John Judd, esq. of Chelmsford, Essex. By his will he directed, and made it a particular request to his friends, that, on his decease, his body should be immediately dressed in the cloaths he usually wore, and in that state deposited in his coffin; which has been strictly complied with, and his remains, instead of a shroud, were covered with his best suit of cloaths; a blue coat, boots, and hat, form part of his funeral dress.

In Gloucester-place, Mary-la-Bonne, in her 22d year, Helen, wife of H. T. Hardacre, esq. the original proprietor of "The British Neptune," leaving a young and numerous family.

4. At Tattingstone-place, Suffolk, in his 88th year, which he would have completed on October 9, Thomas White, esq. descended from the family of Sir Stephen White, of Hackney (see Lysons's Environs, II. 499), and maternal uncle to the late Lord Chedworth. He served the office of high sheriff for Suffolk in 1749; and was again nominated to that office in 1794. In him the poor have lost an actively-benevolent friend; and the constitution of his country a firm supporter.

Mr. William Saltonstall, eldest son of Mrs. S. of Newark.

At Bury St. Edmund's, in his 36th year, Dr. William Hamilton, physician there, author of "Observations on the Preparation and Utility of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove," and other medical tracts.

At Merchistonbank, in his 86th year, John Home, esq. a gentleman of considerable literary abilities; a most worthy member of society; and formerly a Clergyman of the Church of Scotland. [Of this respectable writer an account in our next.]

5. At her brother-in-law's house, in Russell-square, aged 50, Mrs. Elizabeth Trelawny, wife of Capt. T. Adjutant of the Bedfordshire Regiment of Militia. She was esteemed, in the earlier part of her life, as particularly handsome; and Time had been uncommonly kind in marking his progress on her countenance with forbearance, for the last ten years at least. But she possessed the beauties of the mind in a more pre-eminent and lasting degree; for her domestic virtues, warm undeviating friendships, and benevolent heart in dispensing charities to the utmost of her ability (particularly in visiting and relieving the soldiers' sick wives and families) will be ever remembered, and her loss deplored by those who had the happiness of her acquaintance, or experienced, when in necessity, the bounties of her hand. She bore a long and severe illness with patience and resignation, departing this life with the calmness and piety of a true Christian, in perfect hope of a joyful resurrection.

Edward Sheppard, esq. of Stonehouse, near Stroud, co. Gloucester, late of Basinghall-street, London.

At Froxfield, Somersetshire, in his 65th year, the Rev. Clement Cruttwell, formerly a surgeon at Bath; and author of several valuable works. His first publication, "Advice to Lying-in Women," was in 1779. In 1785 appeared his edition of Bp. Wilson's Bible and Works, to which he has prefixed a Life; and in the splendid edition of the Bible he has inserted Collations from the various Texts; an employment which first directed his thoughts to that most laborious undertaking, his "Concordance of Parallel Texts of Scripture;" a work which, according to the usual computation of time and assiduity, would be sufficient to occupy the life of an ordinary man; and when it is considered that he printed it in his own house, and corrected the press as he proceeded, some idea may be formed of his industry and perseverance. To the high merits of this performance, as a most accurate compilation, the Clerical Profession will readily subscribe; and the just and public encomium of the Bishop of Lincoln has stamped it with its due value. Scarcely had he recovered from a severe illness, which his incessant application had produced, and which obliged him to have recourse to the baths of St. Amand in Flanders, when he projected the scheme of his "Universal Gazetteer;" in the execution of which he spent ten years of unwearied diligence; the sale of the first edition sufficiently proved the favourable idea in which it was regarded by the publick; and he had just gone through the laborious office of editing a second edition, comprising 30,000 new articles, when, on the road to his native town, Wokingham, in Berkshire, he was arrested by a sudden illness, which terminated fatally before medical assistance could be procured. Warm, generous, and sincere in his private character, Mr. C. had conciliated the esteem and affection

of a numerous circle of friends; secluded, indeed, of late years, by his ill state of health, his society had been principally confined to his more immediate connexions: to them he was most affectionately attached, and exhibited in all his social relations the kindest and most benevolent heart; by them he is deeply and sincerely regretted; and they feel a melancholy satisfaction, while recording the loss they have sustained, in offering this humble tribute to his talents and his virtues.

Mr. Jones, land-waiter at the Customs at Bristol.

At Richmond, advanced in age, Mrs. Dean, widow of the late James D. esq. and mother of Lady Beauchamp.

Robert Clarke, second son of Mr. C. bookseller, New Bond-street, aged 3 years and a half. From a mal-conformation of the heart and lungs, he was always weakly. Three rather remarkable coincidences may here be mentioned. The above child died on the anniversary of the death of his grandfather, Robert Clarke, in 1796; and an infant son of Mr. Clarke's who was born 25th July last, his eldest brother's birth-day, died on the 17th of August, the anniversary of the death of his maternal grandfather, the Rev. Alban Thomas. See our Obituary, vol. LIX. p. 769.

At Hopetoun-house, in Scotland, Lady Jemima-Johnstone Hope, wife of Captain George J. Hope, R. N.

6. On Colebrook terrace, Islington, in his 45th year, John Howorth, esq. one of the commissioners of hackney-coaches. He exchanged from the Customs in 1805, with Mr. Woodforde, the present comptrolling-surveyor at the London docks.

Mrs. Large, of Packington, co. Leic.

In his 76th year, Mr. Richard Fairchild, of Navenby, near Lincoln.

7. William Thorold, esq. son of Sir John T. bart. of Syston-hall, near Grantham.

Mr. Anthony Swift, a respectable auctioneer at Frieston, co. Lincoln.

Aged 20, Thomas, youngest and last surviving son of the late Mr. Wm. Sweet, of Taunton, Somerset.

At Thancks, near Torpoint, Devon, Mrs. Neesham, daughter of Lady Graves, and wife of Capt. Neesham, R. N.

At Tunbridge wells, John Smith, esq. of Homerton, Middlesex.

Aged 29, Mr. Thomas Clark, of York, plumber and glazier. His father died Aug. 4, 1788, in his 47th year, when the acting churchwarden of the parish of St. Michael-le-Belfrey; and the deceased held that office at the time of his death.

At Margate, aged 20, Charles, fourth son of the late Mr. Wm. Purdy, of Mark-lane.

8. In Dowry-square, Hot wells, Bristol, Mrs. D'Arcy.

Aged 25, of a concussion of the brain, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Mr. William Langley, druggist, of Exeter.

At Camberwell, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Kimpton, of Fish-street-hill.

At her house in Bloomsbury-square, Lady Wallace Dunlop.

Lady Anne Rich, of Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, widow of the late Admiral Sir Thomas R. bart.

9. Aged 89, Mr. Charles Metham, of Lincoln, dealer in fish and wild fowl.

Suddenly, at the George inn, Bosworth, co. Leicester, in his 34th year, Mr. Geo. Ward, printer and stationer, of Hinckley. He went to the Licence-meeting at Bosworth, in the morning, in perfect health; after dinner he left the company, with whom he had dined, to call on a friend or two in the town. It is supposed that, on his return, finding himself unwell, he retired into the garden, for when enquiries were made after him in the evening, he was found dead. He was an industrious honest tradesman, and an intelligent well-informed man. From his known integrity and information, he was consulted and employed in various ways, as well by the inhabitants of Hinckley as by those of the neighbourhood. For several years he acted as clerk to the magistrates in that town, and was much respected by them; and it may with truth be said, that by his death the community hath sustained a loss.

At her house in James-street, Westminster, in the 45th year of her age, after a long and severe illness, which she bore with pious resignation, the Hon. Miss Trefusis, sister to the late and aunt to the present Lord Clinton. Of her taste and genius the publick have just seen a specimen, in several beautiful pieces of Poetry. (See p. 725.) Great, as those qualities confessedly were, they equalled not her virtue. To the poor she was a liberal, and, if her circumstances be considered, a munificent benefactress. The tale of want never reached her ear in vain; and though it may be feared that she sometimes gave away unwisely, yet the purity of her motives always ennobled her bounty. As a companion, she was pleasant, cheerful, and instructive; as a friend, faithful and affectionate; and one of the last acts of her innocent and benevolent life was to prove her tender attachment to her family, by bequeathing the residue of her once ample fortune to a beloved sister, to whom she was deservedly endeared.

10. Aged 43, Charles Bill, esq. of Furnival's-inn, attorney-at-law, only surviving son of Francis B. esq. Had he survived his father and his uncle, both of whom are upwards of 80 years of age, he would have succeeded to a considerable property. No man ever possessed a better heart than Charles Bill. His path through life was in the shade more than in the sunshine; he was no worldling; no flatterer; with him rank and wealth were no criterion of merit

merit. He was liberal, open, and sincere, without a particle of pride; and the unfortunate always found in him a friend. The antient and respectable family of the Bills originally came from Holland with King William III. and had the honour to enjoy the patronage and favour of that Monarch.

At his seat at Croxton, in Cambridgeshire, Joseph Leeds, esq. youngest son of Edward L. esq. of Croxton, one of his Majesty's serjeants at law, by Anne third daughter of Joseph Collet, esq. formerly governor of Fort St. George, in the East Indies; and dying unmarried, this antient family has become extinct.

In his 77th year, the Rev. John Ekins, D. D. rector of Newton-Toney and Trowbridge, Wilts, and dean of Salisbury.

Mr. Stocking, a builder. Descending a ladder reared against the front of a house in the Edgeware-road, he missed one of the rounds, fell upon the pavement, and was instantly killed.

While on a visit at Granton, near Edinburgh (the seat of the Lord Chief Justice Clerk), Charles Hope, esq. commissioner of Chatham dock-yard. He had spent the preceding evening with considerable hilarity, and, after being a few hours in bed, was seized with the gout in his stomach, which terminated his existence in a very short time, notwithstanding every possible assistance was administered.

11. At her house at Lee, near Blackheath, in Kent, Mary Dowager Baroness Dacre, daughter and heiress of the late Sir Thomas Fludyer, bart. and relict of Charles-Trevor Roper, eighth Lord Dacre, who died July 4, 1794, and has a handsome monument in Lee church-yard, near which, in 1804, she was robbed by a hardened ruffian (vol. LXXIV. p. 972). Of this very amiable Lady, as good in her heart as she was singular in her habits, we offer our Readers some farther very interesting particulars from a volume of Mr. Pratt, our English Gleaner. "Lady Dacre has been in the habit of visiting the grave of her husband since the time of his burial; in truth, almost daily, as she chiefly * resides at her villa in this parish. The precincts of the tomb are kept sacred from every profanity of ill accident, or malicious design. Indeed, from the elements and winds of Heaven, which, she *literally* will not suffer 'to visit the grave too roughly.' While I was marking these reflections with my pencil, I observed the Lady who had called them forth coming towards the church-yard with hasty and anxious steps: which, on perceiving I was seated on the style, she directed to a smaller gate, but found it locked; and seemed much disappointed. Unwilling to interrupt her pious progress, I quitted the style; when, bending acknowledgement, she passed into the church-yard, but was again diverted from her purpose. A party of people (it being Sunday) were hastening to the tomb, in order to read, as I had done, its inscription. The throng increasing by the entrance of some additional company, her Ladyship went back into the road, where she remained walking backwards and forwards, within view of the church-yard, till the intruders had left it; when, returning to the spot from which she had been so long withheld, she redoubled her attention; and I saw her, while I stood aloof, myself unseen, kneel in reverence at the foot of the grave, where, after remaining some time (I presume in prayer) she went back to the villa, where, in his life-time, she had so long been blest in the society of him whom she now bewails. Such are the homages of her affianced heart. Yet, certain singularities of dress, and of manner, with the yet greater singularity of attachment so long faithful to the ashes of its object, and perhaps a barbed regret in her bosom, that makes her inattentive to, if it does not even absorb, all thought or care of the world's usages, have brought on her, I understand, much of the wild conjecture, malign interpretation, and unseemly ridicule, which are always attendant upon every one who dares to deviate from the ordinary ceremonies of life. And whosoever presumes to think, to act, or to feel for *themselves*, are set down either as affected or insane. To disregard prescribed forms and ceremonies, even in our joys and sorrows, is considered as setting at defiance the arbitrary laws of Society: thus our very smiles and tears are in awe of 'the world's dread laugh;' and it is hard to say, where the controul of Fashion may stop, or how far her capricious system may dispossess sweet and simple Nature of her rights. She has already taught mothers to deny the sustenance of their own bosoms to their offspring; near and dear relatives to look upon it as ill-bred to follow a parent's or a child's coffin to the grave; and to content themselves with performing the *last* sacred offices by *proxy* —a task consigned to *hired mourners*! And to be caught visiting the tomb of a lover, wife, or husband, oftener than the imperious modes of the world allow, may not, it seems, in these refined times, pass uncensured! Hallowed however be the tender and generous fortitude, and sacred be the pious griefs, that are superior to and that resist such contemptible dominion! Triumphant be they over all the ribbald jests and insults that a reverence for natural impression induces. And who that has duly contemplated the varieties by

* It will be recollected that this account appeared some years before the decease of her Ladyship.

by which he is surrounded, many of which are, no doubt, appropriate to his own peculiar modes of being acted upon, and acting, shall dare to accuse any forms of words or actions to express joy or woe as the results of affectation, hypocrisy, or madness, because similar sensations are displayed by himself or others by different signs and tokens? A genuine felicity or anguish may be felt by a thousand enraptured or suffering beings with equal truth, and often with equal force; but the external forms and ceremonies may be as diversified even as the causes of our happiness and woe. Affliction drives some to the depths of solitude, to mourn unseen, like the wounded deer; but it impels others to rush into society, even though in the hour of gladness they might have cherished a love of the shade: the effect is different; the causes, as to the sincerity of the emotion, the same! God knows there is enough of pretension, trick, and parade, in this world, with respect to our feelings, our passions, and our principles; and the shadow is but too frequently mistaken for the substance! But, in the name of that liberality *which we all stand in need of*, let us not impute to ostentation or to fraud, whatever deviates from ourselves, where the deviations are only in *manner* or the usual *customs* of life. And as to the Mourner which gave the occasion to these remarks, if there should still be any persons disposed to scoff at or distrust the faithful sentiment that has long conducted her to the place where *most* things are forgotten, the mansions of the Dead, let them condescend to imitate her bounty to the Living! Let their *charities* emulate her's; and if, by the kinder allotment of Providence (if we may dare to call it *kinder* allotment) they have no relative or friend in the grave to lament; if they have none of Lady Dacre's misery; let them be animated by the spirit of *her benevolence!* In *this* there can be no mockery. It is an active spirit that literally goes about to do good. Of which, as it is no less difficult to make the doubters of sorrow and of the affection on which it is founded, believe that it can continue its duties after its object has long mingled with the dust, in the manner they are cherished and practised by this excellent woman, than to credit that beneficence may be powerful as love, even in a bosom where that sorrow has established a throne—let the whole Village and neighbourhood of Lee lend vigour to their truth, even if it cannot animate their virtue." The death of another Dowager Lady Dacre is recorded in our vol. LXXVI. pp. 784, 871, 1072.

11. At his house at Hackney, Middlesex, Mr. Isaac Bristow.

12. Drowned, in the harbour of Gijon, by the upsetting of a boat, the Hon. Capt. Herbert, son of the Earl of Caernarvon, and James Creed, esq. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, youngest son of the late Henry C. esq. aged 21.

Found drowned, in a small inlet of the sea, near Arne, in Purbeck, the Rev. John Edwards, of Crediton, co. Devon. He left home in a deranged state of mind, and eluded the diligent search of his friends. From the orderly state in which his cloaths were found by the water-side, it is evident he intended to bathe, and went beyond his depth. He was seen bathing the day before, in the river Frome, a few miles from Dorchester.

In consequence of a fatal accident on the moors on the 16th ult. the Rev. J. Fisher, rector of Marske, near Richmond, Yorkshire; an open-hearted, cheerful, benevolent man; a sincere and liberal Christian; and a zealous friend to the civil and religious liberties of mankind.

13. Mr. Thomas Fentham, plate-glass manufacturer, in the Strand.

At Portarlington, James Stannus, esq.

14. At his brother's house, in Tower-street, William French, esq. lately from the island of Jamaica.

At Knightsbridge, in the 82d year of his age, and 57th of his ministry, the Rev. John Trotter, of the Scotch Church in Swallow-street, Oxford-street.

Mr. Joseph Butlin, master of the Free-schgol, and landlord of the Star and Garter inn, Watford, Northamptonshire.

In Swansea, owing to a fall from his horse, Lieut.-col. Campbell, of the 91st Foot, inspecting-officer of that district; leaving a numerous family.

At his seat, Hagley, near Birmingham, aged 84, William-Henry Lyttelton, Lord Lyttelton, Baron Frankley in Worcestershire. He is succeeded by his eldest son, George Fulke, now Lord Lyttelton.

Full of years and good works, having been born in 1712, Mrs. Johnson, relict of Samuel J. esq. counsellor-at-law, and last surviving daughter of Hamon L'Estrange, esq. of the antient house of L'Estrange, of Hunstanton.

15. In Axford-buildings, Bath, Mrs. Boyse, relict of Thomas B. esq. of Bishop-hall, co. Kilkenny, Ireland.

At Brightheimstone, of a frenzy fever, after only three days illness, aged 40, Mr. Thomas Weston, hatter, of that place; leaving a wife and seven children.

16. Mr. Reynolds, of the White Lion inn at Leicester.

In his 47th year, having enjoyed his title only two years and a half, Peter-Isaac Thellusson, Baron Rendlesham, of Rendlesham. He was on a shooting-party at Gosfield, with Louis XVIII. the Earl of Chatham, and other Nobles, when he suddenly fell from his horse, and expired. He married Miss Cornwall, of Hendon, Middlesex,

dlesex, who survives him; and is succeeded by his eldest son, John, an officer in the Army, who has just attained his 23d year.

Mr. Drury, of the house of Williams and Drury, bankers, Birchin-lane, Cornhill. Driving a curricle, with two blood-horses, over Finchley common, accompanied by Mrs. Drury, the horses took fright, and ran off at full speed. Mr. and Mrs. D. were thrown out, and the former killed on the spot. He was a very heavy man, about six feet high, and extremely corpulent. Mrs. D. escaped unhurt; it is supposed she was saved by falling on Mr. D. The servant was at a considerable distance behind, and did not arrive till Mrs. D. had recovered from the shock.

In his 63d year, Joseph Bladworth, esq. of Barking, Essex.

17. At his father's house, in Cheapside, aged 23, Mr. W. Brice Collett.

In Chancery-lane, of a brain-fever, Mr. William Burton, pocket-book and frame maker, formerly of the Strand.

Mr. T. Hunt, of Collingham. While ferrying himself over the Trent, at Muskham, he fell overboard, and was drowned.

18. Suddenly, Mr. Cullum, sen. an eminent butterman and cheesemonger, of Clare-market. He was in perfect health, and enjoying the company of a few friends, at a late hour the preceding night. From a very humble beginning he had amassed a large fortune.

At Somersby, co. Lincoln, in his 69th year, William Burton, esq.

19. At Barham, Kent, Edward Dering, esq. eldest son of Sir Edward D. bart. of Surenden, in the same county.

In his 73d year, Henry Goodyear, who had been 27 years parish-clerk of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

21. At Kentish-town, aged 69, Jn. Thomas, esq. late of Llangadock, S. Wales.

At Peterborough, Mr. Brian Betham, surgeon and apothecary, in the 76th year of his age, and 50th of his practice there.

22. At Ramsgate, aged 55, the Rev. John Vickers, of Queen's college, Cambridge; B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791. His first career in the Church was the curacy of St. Michael's church at St. Alban's; but, through the friendship of the late Bp. Thurlow, he obtained from the Lord Chancellor either a rectory or vicarage in Northamptonshire; which, in 1793, he exchanged for the vicarage of St. Laurence-Jewry, London. He had been about a month at Ramsgate; and, on the evening of his death, had been conversing with his friends, as usual, at Burgess's Library; and said, that as a friend had undertaken his duty in London, he should stop three weeks longer. At a quarter before 10, (as was his constant custom) he took a walk on the Pier, from which, in a very few minutes, he accidentally fell into the yacht of Sir William Curtis, then in the Harbour; by which fatal accident his arm was broken in three places, and his skull so severely fractured that he died in less than two hours. Mr. V. was perhaps as universally known as any one inhabitant of the Metropolis. He was a great walker, and was to be daily seen every where. At Will's coffee-house—at the Chapter—and at Dolly's, he was quite at home—and so harmless and inoffensive were his manners, that many a sigh will be occasioned by his untimely end, from the numerous acquaintance his placid demeanour had obtained.—St. Laurence (worth 200l. a year) is in the alternate gift of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and Baliol College, Oxford.

23. In his 80th year, after a severe illness of three months, the Rev. William Morel, of Paddington-green.

In Scots-yard, Bush-lane, Mr. Thomas Humpston, several years a faithful and assiduous clerk in the house of Messrs. Styan and Bishop. The death of this amiable young man is attended with circumstances of a peculiarly-distressing nature to his friends and acquaintance. He was only in his 25th year, and was upon the eve of entering into business for himself. Of his character only one opinion could be formed. His virtues were upon every occasion conspicuous; open, ingenuous, and unassuming, he was an ornament to the circle in which he moved, and had justly endeared himself to all who knew him.

24. Mr. Dickie, late a stationer in the Strand, who had been confined nearly five years in the Fleet prison, in consequence of a verdict given against him for 700l. damages, for uttering defamatory words against Mr. Aris, the keeper of Cold-bath-fields prison. He has left a distressed widow and four children.

25. At 12 o'clock at night, after a short illness, at the house of the London Institution, of which he was the Principal Librarian, Richard Porson, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and Greek Professor at that University. He was born on Christmas-day 1758. [A fuller account of him shall be given in our next.]

*** PROMOTIONS, &c. *unavoidably deferred.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from August 23, to September 27, 1808.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males - 968	1896	Males - 977	1939	Between	2 and 5	250	50 and 60	141
Females 928		Females 962			5 and 10	85	60 and 70	114
					10 and 20	70	70 and 80	78
Whereof have died under 2 years old			729		20 and 30	105	80 and 90	37
					30 and 40	164	90 and 100	6
					40 and 50	180	105 0	110 0

Peck Loaf 4s.3d.; 4s.5d.; 4s.6d.; 4s.10d.; 4s.11d.

Salt 11. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d.½ per pound.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending September 17, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	91	0	52	0	45	5	38	5	60	3
Surrey	93	4	50	4	47	0	42	2	64	0
Hertford	83	4	45	6	43	9	37	2	50	9
Bedford	83	2	51	7	43	0	39	8	67	8
Huntingd.	83	8	00	0	40	0	36	0	63	0
Northam.	79	0	42	10	39	0	34	10	63	9
Rutland	85	6	00	0	47	0	34	6	68	0
Leicester	82	0	00	0	40	0	35	11	64	0
Nottingham	90	4	57	0	42	0	34	8	64	8
Derby	90	8	00	0	00	0	37	10	55	0
Stafford	80	2	00	0	43	2	36	3	65	4
Salop	82	10	53	4	42	0	35	7	00	0
Hereford	78	9	44	8	34	5	34	5	57	9
Worcester	84	2	00	0	40	7	42	2	63	7
Warwick	85	0	00	0	44	11	41	0	68	1
Wilts	88	10	00	0	46	8	42	2	74	4
Berks	92	1	54	6	46	0	42	0	66	0
Oxford	84	9	00	0	42	10	39	10	65	2
Bucks	85	9	00	0	48	0	40	9	68	0
Brecon	80	0	54	4	51	7	32	0	00	0
Montgom.	77	4	00	0	00	0	34	5	00	0
Radnor	78	9	00	0	47	8	31	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

84	1	52	9	42	2	34	5	63	4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

79	3	54	6	38	0	33	3	59	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	87	8	47	9	43	2	41	9	63	0
Kent	88	3	47	0	44	3	41	5	57	6
Sussex	81	4	00	0	44	0	41	2	52	0
Suffolk	82	8	48	4	37	2	35	1	51	4
Cambridg.	82	6	51	6	39	6	31	9	00	0
Norfolk	82	7	00	0	38	6	31	0	00	0
Lincoln	87	0	51	5	43	10	31	0	53	4
York	83	5	00	0	43	7	33	10	56	0
Durham	96	7	00	0	00	0	30	3	00	0
Northum.	92	2	58	4	45	0	30	10	00	0
Cumberl.	90	2	56	0	49	0	36	5	00	0
Westmor.	98	5	54	0	43	4	32	5	00	0
Lancaster	81	10	00	0	40	9	33	4	64	0
Chester	75	2	00	0	00	0	33	0	00	0
Flint	77	9	00	0	47	0	28	4	00	0
Denbigh	88	2	00	0	46	4	36	5	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	42	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarvon	84	0	00	0	41	4	33	6	00	0
Merionet.	86	5	00	0	44	0	26	4	00	0
Cardigan	83	0	00	0	40	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	77	4	00	0	44	7	24	0	00	0
Carmarth.	86	6	00	0	44	0	24	0	00	0
Glamorg.	74	7	00	0	41	4	24	0	00	0
Gloucest.	85	11	00	0	36	2	38	0	00	0
Somerset	81	11	00	0	37	0	33	4	60	8
Monmo.	82	5	00	0	38	4	29	4	00	0
Devon	76	4	00	0	33	7	28	2	00	0
Cornwall	74	6	00	0	38	0	26	2	00	0
Dorset	77	2	00	0	40	0	30	0	68	0
Hants	81	2	00	0	43	8	39	2	69	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
84	7	54	5	41	6	32	2	62	1	64	11	46	8		

PRICES OF FLOUR, September 26:

Fine . . . . to 80s.—Seconds 70s. to 75s.—Bran 14s. to 15s.—Pollard 27s. to 30s.

Return of FLOUR, September 10 to September 16, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 14,126 Sacks. Average 82s. 5½d.—5s. 10½d. per Sack higher than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, September 12 to September 17, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 4,798 Quarters. Average 93s. 6½d.—8s. 8½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, September 17, 49s. 7d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending September 21, is 36s. 11½d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, September 22:

Kent Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 3l. 15s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 15s. to 4l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 3l. 15s.	Farnham Ditto	5l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, September 24:

St. James's—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 12s. 0d.	Average	5l. 18s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 13s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Average	1l. 17s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 10s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l. 10s. 0d.
Clover	6l. 6s. 0d. to 7l. 7s. 0d.	Average	6l. 16s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 14s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Average	1l. 18s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, September 26. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.	Beasts 2000.	Sheep and Lambs 17,000.

COALS, Sept. 26: Newcastle 45s. 6d. to 51s. 9d. Sunderland 46s. 6d. to 48s.

SOAP, Yellow 100s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 13s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 14s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 7½d. Clare Market 5s. 7½d. Whitechapel 5s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1808.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 perCt B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3 perCt Cons.	3 perCt Navy.	3 perCt 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 2perCt.	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
29	———	66¼	65⅞ a 68⅛	83	98⅛	———	18⅜	———	3 a 4 pr.	4 a 5 pr.	72½	66½	———	1 dis.	———	65⅛	———	2perCt.disc.
30	239½	66¼	66¼ a ⅜	82⅞	97⅛	———	18½	———	3 a 5 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	———	———	———	1 ⅜ dis.	———	65⅛	———	Ditto.
31	239½	66¼	65⅞ a ½	82¼	97⅛	———	18½	———	3 a 4 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	———	66¼	———	1⅜ a ½ dis.	———	65⅛	———	Ditto.
1	239½	66¼	65⅞ a ¼	82⅛	97⅛	———	18⅜	178	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	———	66⅛	———	1½ dis.	———	———	———	Ditto.
2	holiday																	
3	240	66½	66¼ a 66	shut	98	———	18¼	177¾	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	———	66½	———	1½ a ¾ dis.	97½	65¾	———	Ditto.
4	Sunday																	
5	240	66⅜	66 a 65⅞	shut	97½	———	18⅜	178	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	———	66⅜	65⅞	1¼ dis.	shut	65½	———	Ditto.
6	240½	66⅜	65¼ a 66⅜	shut	98	———	shut	178½	3 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	71¾	shut	———	1⅛ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
7	shut	67	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	2 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	———	shut	———	1 a 0 ¼ dis.	shut	66	———	Ditto.
8	shut	67⅛	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	2 a 4 pr.	3 a 5 pr.	———	shut	———	¼ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
9	shut	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	2 a 4 pr.	3 a 4 pr.	72	shut	———	¼ dis.	shut	66⅛	———	Ditto.
10	shut	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	2 a 4 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	———	shut	———	¼ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
11	Sunday																	
12	shut	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	2 a 3 pr.	2 a 5 pr.	71¼	shut	———	¼ a 1 dis.	shut	———	———	1pr.Ct.dis
13	shut	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	179	2 a 1 pr.	2 a ¼ pr.	———	shut	66⅛	1 a 0 ¼ dis	shut	———	———	Ditto.
14	shut	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	par 2 pr	2 a 4 pr.	———	shut	———	¼ a 1 dis.	shut	66⅛	———	Ditto.
15	shut	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	3 a 1 pr	2 a 4 pr.	———	shut	66⅛	1 a ¼ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
16	shut	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	179	2 a 1 pr	2 a 3 pr.	———	shut	66¼	1 a ¼ dis.	shut	66	———	Ditto.
17	shut	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98½	shut	shut	———	par 1 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	———	shut	———	1½ dis.	shut	66¼	———	Ditto.
18	Sunday																	
19	shut	shut	66⅛ a ¼	shut	98	shut	shut	———	?. pr. par	3 pr. par	———	shut	———	1¼ dis.	shut	66	———	Ditto.
20	shut	shut	66⅛ a 66	shut	97⅞	shut	shut	———	par 1 pr.	3 pr. 1dis.	———	shut	66	2 a ¼ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
21	shut	shut	65¾ a 66	shut	———	shut	shut	———	par 1 dis.	1dis. 1 pr.	———	shut	———	3 a 2½ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
22	holiday																	
23	shut	shut	66⅛ a 65⅞	shut	97⅞	shut	shut	———	par 2 dis.	2 dis. par	71½	shut	65⅞	2⅛ a ¼ dis.	shut	65⅜	———	Ditto.
24	shut	shut	65⅞ a ⅜	shut	97⅜	shut	shut	———	2 a 1 dis.	1 dis. par	71¼	shut	———	2¼ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
25	Sunday																	
26	shut	shut	65¾ a ¼	shut	97⅛	shut	shut	———	1 a 2 dis.	2 dis. par	70⅞	shut	———	2¼ a 3 dis.	shut	———	———	D.tto.
27	shut	shut	65⅝ a ¼	shut	97⅛	shut	shut	———	3 a 1 dis.	2 a 1 dis.	———	shut	65⅛	2¼ a ⅛ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
28	shut	shut	66 a 65⅛	shut	97⅛	shut	shut	———	par 2 dis.	2 d. a par	70¼	shut	65⅛	2⅛ a ¼ dis.	shut	———	———	D.tto.

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